MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1981

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

Begin-As-Sadat Summit--MENA cited an AL-AHRAM 26 August report that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in the first round of talks in Alexandria, the importance of Palestinian participation in the peace process and called on Israel to build up trust with the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in order to start a dialogue with them and prompt them to form an authority that would assume responsibility for autonomy. He explained the importance of a Palestinian-U.S. dialogue and said the Palestinian acceptance of the cease-fire in Lebanon was an encouraging sign.

Ministerial Meetings--Cairo radio reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his deputy, Dr Butrus Ghali, held talks with an Israeli delegation comprising Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Dr Burg as Cairo radio reported, said normalization of relations is of top priority for Israel. MENA noted that the discussions centered on the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Jerusalem radio also reported that Defense Minister Sharon held a separate meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. One immediate result of the meeting will be the restoration of the direct telephone link between the two ministries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Syria Visit

Reporting Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's meeting in Damascus with Syrian leaders, Tripoli radio said Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need for unity between Syria and Libya and called for "unity of fighting, challenge and rescue of the Arab nation." Al-Qadhdhafi briefed the Syrian leaders on the details of the U.S. "aggression" in the Gulf of Sidra, the radio reported, and told them that Libya is placing all its capabilities at Syria's disposal to assist the "Syrian trench" against Israel. According to Damascus radio, Al-Qadhdhafi also called for "material arrangements" to guarantee the continuation of Syrian-Libyan unity and "to prove that it exists." The radio reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told Al-Qadhdhafi that the Syrians care for Libya just as they care for themselves and that they want to use the "maximum potentials" of the two countries to defend the Arab nation.

Damascus radio noted that Al-Qadhdhafi later met with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders.

Commenting on the Libyan leaders' visit to Damascus, the radio said Al-Qadhdhafi's meetings with Al-Asad would focus on the promotion of Libyan-Syrian unity and the strengthening of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Libyan-Somali Relations

Mogadishu radio reported that Somalia has decided to completely break diplomatic relations with Libya, giving Libyan diplomats 48 hours to leave the country. Citing a Supreme Revolutionary Council statement that accused the Libyan regime of conspiracies against Somalia, the radio said the Somali decision resulted from the recent Aden summit meeting and the subsequent Libyan-Ethiopian communique, which was hostile to Somalia. However, the 23 August joint Libyan-Ethiopian communique, as carried by JANA, did not mention Somalia.

Libyan-U.S. Clash

ANSA reported that a Libyan representative told a press conference in Rome that "American arrogance must be halted, even at the cost of causing a war." Reiterating Al-Qadhdhafi's version of the recent U.S.-Libyan air battle over the Gulf of Sidra, he said that while there are no Soviet bases in Libya "for the time being," no one can stop Libya from agreeing to provide a base to the Warsaw Pact. "Possible decisions in this area will have to be made by the Libyan people," he asserted. Meanwhile, Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland

radio claimed that an F-14 Tomcat that crashed off the Sardinian coast recently was not an FRG plane downed during NATO maneuvers, as claimed by the United States, but was the "same F-14 plane of the U.S. 6th Fleet shot down by the Libyan Arab Air Force in the Gulf of Sidra." The radio also reported that Libya has reiterated its assertion that the American community in Libya is in no danger and that it will continue to enjoy the protection and security afforded all citizens. Citing a Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau statement, the radio said the Libyan people are keen to establish good relations with all people, including the people of the United States.

Lebanon

INA reported that Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces repulsed an attempt by Israeli gunboats to approach the coast of western Beirut. Monitored Israeli media have not been observed to mention any attempt by Israeli gunboats to approach the Lebanese coast.

Iran

Internal Security--Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported the execution of 34 Mojahedin-e Khalq members throughout Iran: 14 in Tehran, 11 in Shiraz, and 9 in several northern cities. Tehran radio reported that over the past 2 months 176 members of the Peykar, Feda'iyan-e Khalq and Mojahedin-e Khalq organizations have been arrested in Kerman Province and 200 leftists have been arrested in Arak and Esfahan. Other arrests reported by the radio included several members of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) in Urumiyeh. The radio also asserted that KDP rebels ambushed a car carrying government supporters, leaving five of the assailants and three of the intended victims dead. Meanwhile, AFP, citing KEYHAN, noted the assassination of six people, including four revolution guards, in Tehran and the provinces.

Statement on Hijackers--An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, reiterated Iran's call for France to hand over those responsible for seizure of the Iranian gunboat Tabarzin. The statement included legal references supporting the request.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Prisoner Exchange--Tehran radio reported that 40 Iranian prisoners of war were returned to Iran through arrangements made by the International Red Cross. The radio said Iran had repatriated an unspecified number of Iraqi POW's in return and noted that Red Cross and Iranian Armed Forces representatives had signed a POW exchange agreement.

Pakistan

Firyubin Visit--Karachi radio reported that visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin met with President Gen Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi and discussed "matters of mutual interest."

Afghan Proposal--According to AFP, official Pakistani spokesman has said Pakistan does not regard the Afghan Government's recent proposal to convene multilateral talks on the Afghan crisis as contributing anything new to resolving the problem. He further said that while Pakistan was willing to reach a political solution, it also sought to guarantee the Afghan people's right to self-determination.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 165 *26 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP on Palestinian Commando Raids Inside Israel A 1
'Arafat Receives Messages From Saudi King, Prince A 1
'Arafat Ready To Meet With Nahum Goldmann A 1
VOP Reports Soviet Claims on U.S. Neutron Bomb Use A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Paper Cites Bishara U.S. 'Aggression' on Libya C 1

KUWAIT

AL-ANBA Comments on Egypt-U.S. Cooperation C 1

QATAR

Deputy Amir Receives Lebanese Presidential Envoy C 2
Envoy Holds Press Conference C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Djibouti President Gouled Ends Visit 25 Aug C 3
Petromin Chairman Reviews Current Projects C 3

PDRY

Council of Ministers Meeting, Action Reported C 4

EGYPT

Egyptian, Israeli Delegations Meet in Alexandria D 1
Burg Answers Questions D 1
As-Sadat Hosts Dinner D 1
AL-AHRAM Reports on Talks D 1
'Ali Comments on Palestinian Issue, Aden Treaty D 2
'Ali Critcizes Libya-Ethiopia-PDRY Alliance [AL-AHRAM 19 Aug] D 3
Al-Baz Makes Statement on Talks in Paris 21 Aug D 4
Al-Baz Interviewed on Mideast Peace Efforts D 5
Opposition Paper's 25 Aug Edition Confiscated D 8
Briefs: Singapore Ambassador's Credentials; Indian Ambassador's Departure; Nigerian Presidential Adviser D 8

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 440 E 1
Transport Minister Confers With Romanian Official E 1

LEBANON

Reportage on Military Developments 25 Aug G 1
Israelis Draw Fire G 1
Scattered Incidents G 1
Lebanese Forces Deny Responsibility for Explosion G 1
Sham'un Denies Accusation G 1

SYRIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Officials in Damascus H 1
Meeting With Al-Asad, 'Arafat H 1
Meets Ba'th Party Officials H 2
JANA Report H 3
Ash-Shar' Receives Kampuchean Minister 25 Aug H 4
Minister Departs H 4

ISRAEL

Three F-15 Aircraft Delivered to Israel 25 Aug I 1
Israeli-Egyptian Summit Begins in Alexandria I 1
Begin, As-Sadat Talk 'Positive' I 1
Sharon Meets Abu Ghazala I 1
Egyptian Paper Confiscated I 1
Israeli Pilots Fly AWACS at Oklahoma Airbase I 2
Chief of Staff Will 'Probably' Not Discuss AWACS I 2
[DAVAR 25 Aug]
New Settlement Established in West Bank I 2
University Report on Result of Tammuz Bombing I 2
MA'ARIV Comments on Arab Notables, Sharon Meetings [25 Aug] I 3
Elon More Settlers' Car Attacked Near Nabulus I 4
Dayan Interviewed on New Policy for Territories 4
[HA'ARETZ 21 Aug]
Peres Comments on Labor Party Developments I 5
RAKAH Cooperating With Pro-Syrian Golan Elements I 6
Briefs: State Budget Reserve I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on OAU Leaders' Statements, Meetings P 1
Moi 24 Aug Banquet Speech P 1
Hassan Address 25 Aug P 2
Benjedid on Algerian Position P 2
Polisario Secretary General P 4
Polisario Statement P 4
Moroccan Draft Recommendation P 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algerian, Soviet Trade Delegations Hold Talks Q 1

LIBYA

Downed U.S. F-14 Reportedly Fell Near Sardinia Q 1
Foreign Liasion Bureau Denies Danger to Americans Q 1
Official in Rome Comments on Sidra Gulf Incident [ANSA] Q 2
Envoys in Turkey Briefed on U.S. 'Aggression' Q 3
Arab UN Bloc Condemnation of U.S. Reported Q 3

MOROCCO

Interior Minister Explains Saharan Council Q 4

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Diplomatic Relations Severed With Libya 24 Aug R 1
Foreign Ministry Communique on Aden Meeting [ANSA] R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso's Address to Party Central Committee S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Spanish Publications Banned From Country S 1
Restrictions Eased S 2

GABON

List of Members of New Government Made Public S 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Messages Denounce 'Military Attacks' U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Lloyd: 14 SWAPO 'Terrorists' Killed in 24 Hours U 1
Defense Force Denies Angolan Charge; Explains Aims U 1
Officer on Policy U 2

VOP ON PALESTINIAN COMMANDO RAIDS INSIDE ISRAEL

NC251532 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] More Palestinian commando operations in the occupied territories were announced today by the Palestinian military spokesman in Damascus.

On Sunday morning, Palestinian commandos threw a handgrenade at a military transport base in Lod. Several military vehicles were damaged in the resulting blast. Israel security forces combed the region and searched [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, the entry to the town was closed in an attempt to arrest the commandos.

Yesterday evening a special Palestinian commando group set up an ambush for Israeli military vehicles on the road leading to the Alon More settlement near Nabulus. Just before midnight the commandos ambushed a group of Israeli soldiers and fired an automatic weapon at the military vehicle transporting them. Several soldiers were killed or wounded and the vehilce was damaged. Israeli security forces searched the surrounding area and arrested several Palestinians on suspicion of their involvement in the operation. The commandos returned safely to base. This brings to eight the number of operations announced in the past few days.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM SAUDI KING, PRINCE

NC251535 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today received the Saudi ambassador in Beirut, Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. The ambassador handed 'Arafat two messages from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz concerning the latest developments in the Arab region in light of the brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The messages also confirmed Saudi support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership.

'ARAFAT READY TO MEET WITH NAHUM GOLDMANN

JN252131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] London--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has stated that he is ready to meet with Nahum Goldmann, former president of the World Jewish Congress. In a statement published in the English-language London newspaper MIDDLE EAST, 'Arafat expressed the hope he will get the chance to do so.

VOP REPORTS SOVIET CLAIMS ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB USE

NC252120 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI reported yesterday that the United States might test its first newly-produced neutron bomb in Lebanon indirectly through Israeli deployment of the weapon. A NOVOSTI political observer commented that the United States is increasingly considering vast areas of the Third World as the best region for aggressive acts. The commentary added that the first arsenals of neutron bombs will be deployed in the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which is currently being stockpiled with U.S. weapons which could be used by American forces in the Arab Gulf.

The NOVOSTI commentary ended by saying that the world has not forgotten how the United States experimented its new sophisticated weapons in Vietnam and that the United States is now preparing for similar experiments in Lebanon.

GULF AFFAIRS

PAPER CITES BISHARAH ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' ON LIBYA

GF251918 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 22 Aug (agencies)--The Gulf Cooperation Council today strongly denounced the downing of two Libyan aircraft by the American Navy jets over the Libyan territorial waters last week.

"What America did is a political aggression which the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] strongly condemns," the secretary general of the council, Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah said today. He described the downing operation of the Libyan fighters as a trap which the Americans set for the Libyans. "It is a provocative trap and an exercise of medieval priacy at high seas," he said.

One has only to read the American weekly magazine NEWSWEEK which appeared before the operation and said that measures to deter the regime of Col al-Qadhdhafi were approved, Bisharah said before posing a question "or else what would America want by mounting maneuvers near the Libyan shores."

The secretary general of the GCC said that whether Libya had the right to intercept the American jet fighters or not is pure academic talk subject to international law interpretations. The aggression is "but a political decision and has no other interpretation but a political aggression which the Gulf Cooperation Council strongly condemns," he affirmed.

The situation is much worse than we imagine, because by mounting such operations, America is encouraging "the policy of the cowboys," Bisharah said.

Bisharah's statement was the first official comment on the incident by the conservative oil states.

KUWAIT

AL-ANBA COMMENTS ON EGYPT-U.S. COOPERATION

LD251228 Kuwait KUNA in English 1019 GMT 25 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Aug (KUNA)--'AL-ANBA' on the Egyptian ruler:

"The Egyptian president has gone too far in his involvements, for he has outgrown the stage of establishing relations and making a peace settlement with the Israeli and [words indistinct] and is right (?now involved) in the phase of joint action and coordination against Arab countries standing firm in the face of imperialistic schemes.

"If this is not the case, then how would we, [words indistinct] the reason behind the political and media campaign waged by the Egyptian regime against Libya that coincided with the American attack on the Libyan jets. Those jets were only exercising their natural right of surveillance over the moves of enemy naval units opposite Libyan shores.

"Before that, the Egyptian ruler conferred with Menahem Begin prior to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Begin informed him of the date set for the aggressive raid, then the Israeli premier changed it to an (?earlier) time so that As-Sadat would not expose the scheme in a moment of absentmindedness or a moment in which his dead conscience might awaken.

"The U.S. is daily proving to us, not through its ruler alone but also through the mentality of its people, that it will not drop the role of the 'cowboy', who was forced to get off his horse engulfed in the muds of Vietnam.

The cowboy is now right back to exercise the same things in all the lands. "If there remains some [words indistinct] injury, it is because Arabs have not understood yet that the offensive on them is but one and accordingly resisting it will not be on the expected level if it was not collective."

QATAR

DEPUTY AMIR RECEIVES LEBANESE PRESIDENTIAL 'AZ ENVOY

GF251652 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, has received a written message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis addressed to the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message was conveyed by Lebanese Finance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil during his meeting with the heir apparent at the latter's office in Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, labor and social affairs minister; 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah al-'Atiyah, director of the deputy amir and heir apparent's office; and Tawfiq Shatila, Lebanese ambassador in Doha. QNA has learned that the message deals with Lebanon's views on the convocation of an Arab summit to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon, the Israeli attacks against it and bilateral relations and the means of expanding them.

Envoy Holds Press Conference

GF252110 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1729 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Doha, 25 Aug (GNA)--Lebanese Finance Minister 'Ali al-Khalil has affirmed the need for convening an emergency Arab summit to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon because of the grave situation it is facing as a result of expansionist Zionist plots. He said southern Lebanon forms the first line of defense for Lebanon and all Arab countries. He called for bolstering the steadfastness of southern Lebanon by putting forth a unified Arab strategy to face the continuous threats. The Lebanese minister was speaking at a press conference in Doha today. He is currently visiting Qatar in the framework of an overall Lebanese move in the Arab world.

In his press conference, he affirmed his country's adherence to an Arab solution of the Lebanese crisis and said that "the Arab follow-up committee is currently treating this crisis, while the Arab summit that Lebanon is calling for will be devoted to the continuous danger being posed against southern Lebanon."

In reply to a question, the Lebanese minister said that his country's vision of a solution of the Lebanese crisis stems from the solution of the issue of the south, which requires putting forward a unified Arab strategy to face the continuous Israeli aggression against it. He asserted that the success of this strategy depends to a great extent on continued coordination among Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian resistance. This will help the summit conference Lebanon is calling for to succeed. In this respect, he said that the Lebanese Government insists on the need to verbally and practically sever dealings between the Lebanese Phalangist Party and Israel and that these relations should actually be broken.

In his press conference, the Lebanese finance minister talked about the Lebanese working paper that will be submitted to the emergency Arab summit and said: "The paper will focus on previous Arab summit resolutions and will call for a unified Arab strategy in which every Arab country should contribute--according to its capacity and position--to this national duty of facing the aggressive Zionist expansionism."

On facing foreign intervention in Lebanon, Dr 'Ali al-Khalil said he hopes that the unified Arab strategy, "if put forward," and the Arab weight will counter all threats, including that of foreign intervention in Lebanon.

In reply to another question on the goals the Israeli enemy was trying to achieve in its recent strike against bridges in southern Lebanon, the Lebanese minister said the Israelis were trying to cut ties between the sons of the same country, to disrupt communications and to prepare a favorable atmosphere for carrying out some aggressive, expansionist Zionist plots on land and on the Litani River.

On how much Lebanon has been affected by the civil war, the minister said his country has been greatly affected by this bloody war, because Lebanon's economy depends on the services sector and on the industrial and agricultural sectors. The war has also hindered the economy, and this is reflected in the national revenue and the Lebanese standard of living.

In conclusion, the Lebanese minister warned that if the current situation persists and that if the move Lebanon is currently making in the Arab world [does not succeed] things will deteriorate. Yet if Lebanon achieves the desired results from the proposed Arab summit, it will be a great step on the road of the solution they are seeking.

SAUDI ARABIA

DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT GOULED ENDS VISIT 25 AUG

GF252100 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Djibouti President Hassan Gouled left At-Ta'if at 1140 today after a visit to Saudi Arabia that lasted a few days. He was seen off by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and leader of the national guard; and Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, Mecca deputy amir.

The Djibouti president said his talks with the king were conducted in an amicable and brotherly Islamic spirit. In a predeparture statement in At-Ta'if, the president said his talks with the king had covered issues concerning the two brotherly countries, particularly the bolstering of bilateral cooperation. He said the projects Djibouti proposed to the kingdom have been accepted. The Djibouti president stressed his country's support--with all sincerity and vigor--for the proposals Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made on Middle East peace and the establishment of the Palestinian state in Palestine.

The Djibouti president lauded Saudi Arabia's leading role in unifying the Arab and Islamic ranks. In conclusion, he expressed gratitude for the hospitality he and the visiting delegation received during their visit to the kingdom. He also expressed thanks for the kingdom's aid in developing Djibouti.

PETROMIN CHAIRMAN REVIEWS CURRENT PROJECTS

GF260715 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Petromin board of directors held a meeting today chaired by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, the Petromin chairman of the board, announced after the meeting that the board reviewed two projects. The first was awarding the contract for construction of an export refinery in Al-Jubayl to the Shell Company. An agreement in this regard has been reached between Petromin and Shell on all matters pertaining to the project's construction. He pointed out that the second project discussed during the meeting was the lubricating oil mixing project in Al-Jubayl. He said the board decided to construct a plant in Al-Jubayl similar to the mixing plants in Riyadh and Jidda.

On the pipeline between the Eastern and Western Districts, the Petromin chairman said there are two lines between the Eastern District and the Red Sea coast. The first is the crude oil line, which is referred to as Petroline, that is part of the general Petroleum and Minerals Corporation. The pipeline was finished on 1 July. He added that the pipeline has been tested successfully. We could increase pumping from the 500,000 barrels we started with nearly 2 months ago to 900,000 barrels per day. God willing, we will reach a maximum rate of 1.85 million barrels.

He said that the most important future Petromin project in Yanbu' is the local refinery which is under construction and which is expected to start operating a year from now. All this in addition to the Petromin and Mobil project to construct an export refinery that will be operational by December, 1984.

On the joint Saudi-Kuwaiti-Bahraini oil refinery project, Dr 'Abd al-Hadi stated that it has been agreed to study the economic and technical usefulness of the project in Ramadan. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain have agreed to establish the company.

PDRY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING, ACTION REPORTED

LD252044 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers, chaired by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today expressed high praise for the outcome of the tripartite Democratic Yemen-Libya-Ethiopia summit held recently in Aden. The summit expressed the stand of the three countries and their strategic alliance in face of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary challenges and conspiracies to which our Arab and African peoples are being subjected.

During the meeting the members of the Council of Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the tripartite summit and the great and prominent role played by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in convening the conference and making it a success. This gave substance to the policies of the YSP and its militant stand on the side of the national liberation movement.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad described the outcome of the summit as enhancing the ability of the three countries to achieve their noble revolutionary goals. It has opened wider horizons for coordination and cooperation among them in the political and economic fields.

After hearing a report on the outcome of the tripartite summit, the Council of Ministers discussed a number of reports, among them two on the work plans of the Council of Ministers in the first half of this year.

The Council of Ministers also heard a report on better economic management of factories and another on foreign companies and the importation of foreign labor. Another report was on fish exports and the development of this sector. The council made a number of decisions on these reports.

The Council of Ministers also approved the law on supervision and accountancy prepared by the Central Auditing Directorate. The council approved the implementation of the first part of the Naqabah-Bayhan road project, which is 92 km long.

The council discussed a memorandum on the agreement on space communications between our country and (Incosat) International. The council directed the authorities concerned to study the agreement, endorse it and sign it. The council also approved the agreement for a loan from the Arab Monetary Fund to our country amounting to 8.82 million Arab dinars.

The Council of Ministers also heard a report on the visit of the brother minister of state for cabinet affairs to Kuwait and the UAE and hailed the bilateral relations binding our country to them.

EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI DELEGATIONS MEET IN ALEXANDRIA

NC251833 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1808 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 25 Aug (MENA)--The first round of talks between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations was held at the Prime Ministry office in Bulkeley in Alexandria this evening. The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and on the Israeli side by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

MENA has learned that discussions during the 90-minute meeting centered on the normalization of relations process as a basic factor in the peace process. MENA has also learned that Egypt has prepared a comprehensive report on the normalization of relations and the implementation of the Camp David accords and will submit this report for discussion during the talks.

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations are expected to resume their meeting in Alexandria tomorrow morning to continue discussing topics pertaining to the final withdrawal from Sinai and the handing over of the installations to Egypt.

Burg Answers Questions

NC251908 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] At the Prime Ministry office in Bulkeley [in Alexandria] at 1730 today, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a session of talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Following the meeting, which ended at 1915, the journalists asked Burg whether normalization of relations is of top priority for Israel. He said: Certainly, because it is part of the peace process. The journalists then asked him if normalization does not reach a satisfactory level, will this affect the process of withdrawal from the Sinai. He said: I have no significant answer to this.

The ministers then left for Al-Ma'murah to attend the dinner that President as-Sadat will give for Begin and his delegation.

As-Sadat Hosts Dinner

NC251936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1928 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 25 Aug (MENA)--President as-Sadat tonight gave a dinner in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The dinner was attended by members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

The dinner was held following the conclusion of the bilateral session of talks between President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin that lasted about 90 minutes.

President as-Sadat and Mr Menahem Begin will hold their second session of talks at 1200 tomorrow at the As-Safa Palace, where the Israeli prime minister is staying.

AL-AHRAM Reports on Talks

NC252246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA)--In its Wednesday edition, AL-AHRAM says that at his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin during the first session of their discussions today President Anwar as-Sadat explained his concept of the comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

President as-Sadat explained the obstacles and difficulties which emerged in the recent period and the various methods for removing the obstacles, mainly stopping all measures and actions that obstruct the peace process and adopting specific measures that would encourage the Palestinian side, in its capacity as the main side, to end the conflict. He also explained the importance of the participation of this side in the peace process by implementing the trust-building measures among the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a basic step for starting a dialogue between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

President as-Sadat asserted that the important stage which the peace process has reached and the suitable opportunity provided by the cease-fire in Lebanon require the completion of the historical reconciliation between the Palestinians and the Israelis and between the Palestinians and the United States and the prompting of the other Arab parties to participate in the peace process. They also require a strict adherence to the Camp David agreement, because the main aim is to end the conflict and make all the parties contribute, with U.S. aid, to the attainment of this goal.

AL-AHRAM further says that President as-Sadat also explained the importance of what he announced [words indistinct] to pave the way for starting their dialogue with the United States, especially after the emergence of encouraging signs by the Palestinian side which announced its acceptance of the cease-fire and its readiness to negotiate. The Saudis have also explained the importance of reaching a comprehensive settlement to start a dialogue and encourage the peaceful solution.

Egypt has emphasized that Israel must adopt the trust-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to end the tension in this region and prompt the Palestinians to form an authority which will assume the responsibility for autonomy.

In a statement to AL-AHRAM, an official source has affirmed that Egypt has not discussed the question of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai because the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is being fully and accurately implemented by both sides.

'ALI COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, ADEN TREATY

NC2519l3 Cairo MENA in English 1635 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that the matter which was on Egypt's mind at present was granting the Palestinians their rights. In an interview with the French paper LE FIGARO he called upon Israel to give great care to solving the Palestinian problem. He added that Egypt would pursue its efforts to render the Middle East an area free of nuclear weapons.

In an answer to a question on how Israel could guarantee the state of peace with Egypt after it had regained the whole of the Sinai, 'Ali said that since President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem his concern was to end Israeli fears in that respect.

'Ali added that in his capacity as head of the negotiating team with Israel he had concluded that there were no limits to Israeli fears. However, the assurances which the Egyptians have given to Israel were also limitless, provided the assurances did not contradict Egypt's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The foreign minister said that Egypt intended to maintain good neighbourly relations with Israel, yet the matter which was preoccupying the Egyptian citizen was the wish to achieve something for the Palestinians and grant them their rights in order to avoid an explosive situation.

'Ali said that this was apparent from the deep relief in both Lebanon and Egypt following the ceasefire in Lebanon. He assured that many matters would change following this ceasefire, but that the Israelis had to understand that the Palestinian problem was to be solved with great care.

However, he added, they had voted a new law on Jerusalem, were continuing to build settlements in the occupied territories and held three thousand to four thousand political detainees in their prisons. Under such circumstances the Palestinians had no choice.

'Ali also said that he was gratified that Israeli Minister of Defence and Military Governor of the Occupied Territories Ari'el Sharon had proceeded to alter relations between Israel and the Palestinians. 'Ali affirmed that everything depended on effecting a change in the political situation, as it was the situation that created confidence and it was confidence that gave the opportunity for political changes.

On the issue of normalisation, Kamal 'Ali said he did not approve Israeli complaints in that respect. Commercial transactions had taken place between the two countries and a cultural agreement had been concluded, he added. However, it was not possible to ask an Egyptian citizen to play a football match in Israel in the aftermatch of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor.

In answer to a question on whether French policy in the Middle East would change under President Mitterrand, he said he believed four factors determined French policy in the Middle East, namely, its membership to the European Economic Community, its relationship with all Arab states, its economic interests in the Middle East and its good relations with Israel, despite a few differences.

'Ali affirmed that Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi constituted a danger, particularly following the alliance he had recently concluded with South Yemen and Ethiopia. This alliance implied that the three countries, and particularly two, were tied up to Moscow with agreements of friendship and that they would be increasingly under Soviet influence.

The Egyptian minister also expressed belief in that Iraq could not carry out its threats to partition Iran into small states if the latter refused to sign a peace treaty with Baghdad. He added that the war between the two countries could continue for years and that Iran would suffer more than Iraq, in view of its internal strife, but Iraq would also be greatly weakened.

In conclusion, 'Ali said that Egypt was opposed to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that it had and would continue to assist Afghan resistance.

'ALI CRITICIZES LIBYA-ETHIOPIA-PDRY ALLIANCE

PM251405 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Moscow Planning To Encircle African Countries via Libya"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Libya's attempts to establish an alliance including South Yemen and Ethiopia are a grave indication confirming the Soviet Union's effort to encircle African countries, especially following Libya's presence in Chad.

He said the fact that there is no threat to the countries of the proposed alliance confirms that the Soviet Union is behind these strange alliances. Moreover, it is Libya in particular that threatens the existing regimes in Africa and is behind the containment operations in the interest of the Soviet Union. He said Libya, manipulated by the Soviet Union, is raising the question of this alliance at a time when African states are seeking reconciliation among African states and defusing the situation between Ethiopia and Somalia, as well as stabilizing the situation in the Horn of Africa.

AL-BAZ MAKES STATEMENT ON TALKS IN PARIS 21 AUG

NC212053 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Aug (MENA)--Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson received today the Egyptian First Under-Secretary Usamah al-Baz. Present at the meeting were Egypt's Charge d'Affaires Muhammad al-Khazindar and the French Director of the North Africa and Middle East Affairs Section Serge Boidevaix.

In a statement following the meeting on Europe's role towards the Middle East, Al-Baz said that Europe's role in the current stage may aim at first at convincing the Palestinian and Israelis to exchange mutual simultaneous recognition.

Al-Baz added that the second thing is that Europe would concentrate on Saudi Arabia's positive role and encourage it to keep it up.

Thirdly, Europe and France would play an important role especially towards the Lebanese problem through supporting the cease-fire and avoiding an explosive situation there.

Fourthly, urging the Israelis to exert self-restraint and to avoid provocative actions in Lebanon.

Fifthly, we ask them to assure Israel of the necessity of understanding with the Palestinians and accept the idea of mutual simultaneous recognition, instead of refusing any contacts with the PLO.

The Egyptian first foreign under-secretary said we need Europe to convince the Israelis as we are ready to resume the self-rule talks to accept the formula of authority transfer in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, from the Israeli military authority to the Palestinians as a first step towards self-determination, not a step towards joining the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Israel, as the Likud says.

Al-Baz stressed that the Europeans more than others realize the close link between peace and prosperity in the Middle East, and the prosperity and security of Europe.

On the new French Government's position on the Middle East and the difference between it and the previous one, Al-Baz said that the two governments recognized the importance of the Middle East on the basis that the situation is grave. He added that the present French Government joins with Egypt on the necessity of achieving progress on the Palestinian issue in a short time, and, we see that they present government quietly considers the importance of using the Camp David accords to maintain the momentum of the Palestinian issue and as a comprehensive approach to the issue.

Dr al-Baz said that the purpose of his visit was to convey to the French Government, on behalf of President as-Sadat, the results of the Egyptian leaders' recent talks in London and Washington. [He] stressed in his Paris talks the need for speedy solution to the Middle East problem and achieving real progress towards enabling the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination.

Asked if there were any differences in the European and American viewpoints about the Middle East issue, Dr al-Baz said the Europeans accept the right to self-determination for the Palestinians and are in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

AL-BAZ INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

JN212025 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Interview with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary, by Monte Carlo correspondent Nabil Darwish on 21 August 1981; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Usamah al-Baz, will you talk about your meeting today with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations?

[Answer] I met with Minister Cheysson at the instruction of President as-Sadat to inform him and the French Government as a whole about the results of the talks President as-Sadat held in London and Washington and some recent developments in the region. We believe that some of these developments are important and that Arab and European efforts must united in facing them.

[Question] The main goal, then, is to acquaint the French administration with As-Sadat's meeting with President Ronald Reagan. This meeting was characterized by the renewal of an invitation to the PLO to participate in the negotiation in its capacity as a major party in the conflict. What was the U.S. answer to the Egyptian desire?

[Answer] Naturally, the U.S. answer to this Egyptian proposal was that the United States is ready to study this idea and to investigate its various aspects and repercussions. Of course, there is hesitancy on the part of the U.S. Administration. There are ideas about the difficulties the dialogue is bound to face. We understand that before they agreed to let the PLO participate in the negotiations, the first step is for the U.S. Administration to agree to hold an official dialogue with the PLO. We believe that this dialogue is necessary. This dialogue must take place under the slogan: Progress will take place without any preconditions.

The PLO must not be the only party expected to adopt certain stands as a price for this dialogue with the United States, because the party to which the PLO gives certain things like recognition and other things is the party which, in return, can give to the Palestinians or agree that they can practice the right to self-determination.

The equation which we reached is that of simultaneous reciprocal recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis. We do not mean just recognition of representatives oobut recognition of rights. When the Palestinians recognize Israel's right to survive, this should be coupled with Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people and their right to determine their destiny.

[Question] But Israeli statements have a special import. The Israelis say that directly after the transitional period, the 5-year stage, Israeli laws will be applied in the West Bank and Gaza. Menahem Begin said the day before yesterday that when I meet President as-Sadat in Alexandria next Tuesday I will tell him that if the PLO comes to the negotiations, the Israeli seat will be empty. What sort of Egyptian reply will face this clear-out talk?

[Answer] We completely reject the Israeli dictum that Israel has the right to ask for the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza. The essence of the Camp David agreement and the framework of peace in the Middle East is the immediate transfer of authority from Israel and its establishment to the Palestinian people. We know that this must be clear. The logical thing is for the situation to gradually develop in the interest of the Palestinian people and not in the interest of the continuation of Israeli occupation. If the issue was the assessment of Israeli occupation, then this would not have needed any efforts on Egypt's part.

The idea is that Israel must completely get out of the West Bank and Gaza, including the military and the civilian presence. We reject the Israeli proposals and we will certainly reject the holding of any talks under the threat of calls to annex the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel must be committed to what it signed in Camp David. In Camp David, Israel agreed with its signature that determining the final destiny of the West Bank and Gaza is subject to negotiations. This means that Israel has no right to come and say that it will do this or that. It can propose this as a demand but this demand will be rejected. It will be rejected by Egypt. Naturally, it will be rejected by us. It will be rejected by the other Arab parties which might take part in the negotiations. And it must be rejected by the United States, because if Begin comes to Alexandria and says that if the PLO attends any meeting the Israeli seat will be empty, then it is Israel which will bear the consequences before the Israeli people themselves and before the various peoples of the world who believe that the Arabs would have taken a historic step if all the Arabs agreed to the idea of peace and the trend of peace, if the PLO comes at a certain time and challenges Israel by agreeing to negotiate without any preconditions. This is the foundation. Our proposal must be negotiations without any preconditions from any party.

[Question] But the problem in this issue is that Egypt rejects the Israeli policy most of the time. It denounces this policy sometimes. This rejection and denunciation are followed by negotiations, and Israeli stands remain the same. How can these Egyptian rejections and denunciations be put into practice?

[Answer] Curtailing negotiations will not benefit the Palestinian people. The curtailment of negotiations means that the arena is left vacant for Israel to act in the land without any deterrent or (?embarrassment). The continuity of negotiations and, at the same time, stressing the importance of an Israeli response to the reasonable Egyptian proposals or the Arab proposals submitted by Egypt on the rights of the Palestinian people and the necessity of the transfer of authority from Israel to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza might, in the long run, lead to results that are better than what can be achieved by severing the negotiations. We have Israeli public opinion, the Jewish minorities abroad, which in some way or another influence Israel, and we have world public opinion. It is true that all of this does not crystallize into definite practical results in a very short time because Israel enjoys the advantage of occupying the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, it has the upper hand in imposing certain measures on the land. Neither the Palestinian people nor the Arab nation in general could effectively challenge these measures because Israel has the physical domination which faces the Arabs. The important thing is how we can challenge and confront this Israeli domination. Negative challenge is not enough because if you challenge negatively, the arena will be vacant but if you challenge in a positive way and tell Israel that I reject this and call on world public opinion to witness that I reject this, that this is not acceptable and that it must continue the negotiations on a different bases [words indistinct]. When Israel issued the special resolution to annex Jerusalem, we rejected that and told them this many times. It was made clear that we are holding negotiations despite the Israeli resolution to annex Jerusalem. When we now talk about Jerusalem, we do not recognize this resolution and consider that it has never been.

[Question] What we mean is that when Israel began the process of negotiation, it had declared the annexation of Jerusalem and some parts of the West Bank. Now, after so many years of negotiations, it will declare its annexation of the West Bank and Gaza. As for the Egytpian stands, which have always stressed its Arab commitment to be over other agreements, including the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, I do not know how these commitments can be implemented in relation to Lebanon, particularly when war continued for about 13 days.

[Answer] As for Lebanon, we were the party which put forth the most efforts in this respect. Unlike the other Arab parties, we contacted Israel more than once to warn and alert. We contacted the United States, asking for speedy intervention. We also contacted various European parties which have some influence over Israel. We joined the Arab stand, whether inside or outside the United Nations Security Council. Thus, Egypt did what the Arab states did. Moreover, Egypt had the advantage of alerting the Israeli people and the Israeli Government to the danger and repercussions of continuing this measure. We incited the U.S. embargo on delivering planes to Israel. We told the United States that it must be open to the PLO after its positive role in Lebanon. We highlighted to all parties the importance of preserving and maintaining the cease-fire.

[Question] And if Israel launches another comprehensive war against Lebanon, what will Egypt's stand be? [Words indistinct] to go beyond former stands?

[Answer] Naturally, each stand requires a special, different confrontation. [sentence as heard] We spoke with the United States and with Israel. The president [Anwar as-Sadat] will speak with Begin again on the need to totally stop all operations in Lebanon. We consider the Israelis to be responsible for that. We place the responsibility on them. We informed the United States. We believe that the possibility that Israel might embark on such an action is less likely than the possibility of its adhering to the cease-fire. Of course, there is nothing that can be guaranteed. We cannot talk in detail. We cannot but say that if Israel embarked on new operations in Lebanon, grave repercussions will result.

[Question] Peace is no monopoly to anyone. This is what the Arabs say to those who criticize them for not supporting President as-Sadat's policy. They have now begun to assert this on their stand toward the Saudi stands and recent proposals. What is Egypt's assessment of Prince Fahd's proposal and plan?

[Answer] We are the first to say that peace is not a monopoly for anyone. Peace is not Egypt's monopoly. On the contrary, we welcome the participation of the largest number of Arab states.

[Question] But the differences center on the method of peace, on the direct negotiations or their absence.

[Answer] The difference on the method to reach peace, this is possible. It must be there. It is a positive and constructive idea for Saudi Arabia to come up with a project or a certain proposal to settle the Palestinian issue. We encourage and appreciate it. We can go a step further with our assessment and say that this proposal on its own is not enough to turn the wheel unless you believe that you can propose a certain course which the other party might or might not accept and feel that you can say that the other party can take or reject it as a whole. This does not take place in politics. When you propose a certain idea in the political process, you mean that this idea is subject to negotiation or else you would not propose it. This means that the Saudi proposal is an invitation for negotiations with Israel in one way or the other on these principles in order to achieve comprehensive peace. With this understanding, we support the Saudi proposal and call on the other Arab parties to do so. We believe that the PLO has the chance to challenge Israel in this respect.

[Question] But the Israeli party rejects in advance.

[Answer] If Israel rejects once or twice, it cannot continue this rejection. When the Saudi proposal was rejected by the Israeli Government, some Israeli circles said that we must listen at least to that. We must discuss it.

I do not excuse the possibility of a trend inside Israeli public opinion which says that we must not be very blind and deaf to everything the Arabs propose; that it is an important step for an Arab state to propose Arab-Israeli coexistence on the condition of securing the rights of the Palestinian people, that this state, we believed, was the last to think of recognizing Israel and the last to consider living peacefully with us. We believe that such initiatives will have an influence inside Israel. The issue is that the Israeli reciprocation does not come with the speed we wish. It is because the issue is very complicated. It is because Israeli public opinion is highly charged against the idea of Palestine. In this framework, any resistance to such initiative is (?useless). Hence, we believe that this is far better than waiting and wasting time in prolonging the present situation.

[Darwish] Thank you, Dr al-Baz.

OPPOSITION PAPER'S 25 AUG EDITION CONFISCATED

NC251959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA)--Southern Cairo Court today issued a decision upholding the decision of the state security's prosecution confiscating today's edition 122 of ASH-SHA'B paper for including a defamation of the legitimate regime in the country and a blatant attack against the legal authority, which go beyond all the objective limits and depart from the framework of the permissible criticism. The state's security prosecution had applied to South Cairo Court to endorse its decision confiscating the paper. The application was considered by the court, which convened under the chairmanship of its president Counsellor Hamid Zaki and in the presence of the state security's chief prosecutor 'Isam 'Abd al-Hamid.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA)--the new ambassador of Singapore to Cairo (Chan Teng Hwai) today presented a copy of his credentials to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, preparatory to presenting the credentials to President Anwar as-Sadat. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Aug 81 NC]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA)--India's Ambassador to Egypt Kizhake Polat Sankara Menon left Cairo for his country tonight having completed his term of office in Cairo. The new Indian ambassador is expected to arrive within the next few days. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2117 GMT 18 Aug 81 NC]

NIGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER--Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA)--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, met with the Nigerian Presidential Adviser Dr (Oliva), who is currently visiting Cairo. Dr Ghali stated that, during the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Egypt and Nigeria in various spheres. He added that discussions also dealt with African affairs--particularly the problem of Chad. The Nigerian adviser arrived in Cairo yesterday and is scheduled to leave tomorrow on his way to London. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Aug 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 440

JN251719 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Communique No 440 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high capability, our valiant armed forces continued to strike the forces of the racist Persian regime in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our brave forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Abadan region. Following a fierce battle, the enemy was forced to retreat, sustaining heavy human losses amounting to more than 170 killed. Our units also pounded the enemy positions in the same region, killing 17 and destroying 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 1 gun and 6 stockpiles of hardware.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in Nowsud. Our forces hit it, killing eight and destroying one observation post.
C. Three killed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. Two killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
E. One vehicle carrying troops and one gun destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
F. One killed in the Sumar region.
G. One vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
H. One vehicle destroyed in the Mehran region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to over 201 killed and 1 tank, 8 vehicles, 2 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that enemy losses in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin as a result of our units' activities 15-19 August this year were 19 killed and 4 vehicles--1 of which was laden with hardware--2 guns and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.
C. This afternoon the Persian enemy shelled the city of Basra with heavy artillery.
D. At 1225 today enemy aircraft raided the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports. Our ground defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 August 1981

TRANSPORT MINISTER CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIAL

JN251320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of communications and transport, met here today with Aurel Lonica, deputy minister of the Romanian Ministry of Light Industry, and discussed bilateral cooperation and the means of promoting this cooperation, particularly in the fields of rail and river transport. They also reviewed implementation of joint transport and communications agreements.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS 25 AUG

Israelis Draw Fire

NC251943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The new development in the security situation tonight was the appearance of Israeli gunboats opposite the coast extending from Ar-Ramlat al-Bayda' to Khaldah [in Beirut] were fired at.

Scattered Incidents

NC251839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Today the alien gunmen did not stop their reckless actions against the residential quarters in the eastern part of Beirut that are adjacent to the contact lines, particularly against Al-Jummayzah, Al-Yasu'iyah and Sodeco. They killed Khalil 'Abdallah of ('Aywman ash-Shfiyah) township when he was passing Monot Street and wounded two other persons. In the south and in Sidon district, elements belonging to the As-Sa'iqah organization kidnapped Tony Ayyub from As-Salihiyah, creating a bad reaction in the southern circles. it is reported from the north that elements belonging to the Al-Maradah [Sulayman Franjiyahs militia] exchanged gunfire in front of the palace of former President Franjiyah. Sirun Muhsin Ghalib Franjiyah was hit in the waist.

LEBANESE FORCES DENY RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSION

NC242100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Statement issued 24 August by the official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The Lebanese forces command council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. The council members attended the meeting. After the command council discussed the latest developments in Lebanon and the region, it held a long discussion on the intentions behind the false accusations made by the Syrian information media, which held the Lebanese forces responsible for the explosion at the Syrian military command headquarters in Shtawrah.

While underlining its firm and constant position regarding the occupation nature of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, the Lebanese forces emphatically deny responsibility for this operation. The Lebanese forces which have devoted and are devoting their moral, human and material resources to protecting the Lebanese people with all their factions against all kinds of terrorism absolutely refuse to resort to terrorist and sabotage methods which are used against the Lebanese. The victim does not want to become an executioner.

Sham'un Denies Accusation

NC251323 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Former President Sham'un said that the hands that placed the explosives in the building of the Syrian Cabinet were the same hands that placed the explosives in Shtawrah. He considered this accusation against Lebanese elements as intended solely to mislead. Sham'un described the internal situation in Syria as deteriorating.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

Meeting With al-Asad, 'Arafat

JN252028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--At 1030 today a meeting was held between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, and the Ba'th Party national and regional commands.

Attending the meeting with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs.

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said: At this particular stage, we are in the same boat and are moving amidst a stormy sea. We, however, shall not drown. The others will drown. Our objectives are those of the broad Arab masses.

President al-Asad added: We care for Libya in the same manner that we care for ourselves and for our nation and its aspirations. We are also concerned with using our two countries' maximum potentials for the defense of our Arab nation.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanked His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party national and regional command members for the opportunity to hold this meeting as one family. He said: We are the sons of one nation and have the same cause. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the importance of this meeting.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then reviewed the achievements of his visits to the PDRY, Ethiopia, the UAE and Kuwait and explained the issues that were discussed during this tour, giving his opinion on the situation in the Horn of Africa. He then spoke about the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation through the aggression against the Libyan planes. He stressed the seriousness of this attack which the United States committed with premeditation in Libya's air and sea. Al-Qadhdhafi said: We are in the same trench. The Syrian trench is the steadfast trench in the region, and the Arab nation's destiny depends on its steadfastness. This steadfastness has prevented Israel and imperialism from carrying out their conspiracies to redraw the map of the Arab homeland in accordance with their designs.

Al-Qadhdhafi added: We are concerned that the Syrian trench remains steadfast and we take care to provide it with our utmost assistance. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: We are now in the process of unity between the two fraternal countries. There should be, however, material arrangements to guarantee the continuation of this unity and to prove that it exists. At the end, an exchange of viewpoints took place on the issues that were discussed during this meeting.

Another meeting was held this evening between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the commands of the popular organizations and the Ba'th Party branches.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also met this evening with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, and several PLO executive committee members. A Lebanese nationalist movement delegation joined the meeting afterwards. The delegation comprised Muhsin Ibrahim, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, Samir Sabbagh and Muhsin Dallul. During this meeting, it was agreed to pursue the discussion in another meeting that will be held later.

Meets Ba'th Party Officials

JN260730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, met at 1930 yesterday at the headquarters of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party with the heads of the executive offices of popular organizations and professional associations, secretaries of the regional party branches and several members of the party branch leaderships. The meeting was attended by regional party command members Comrade Tawfiq Salihah and 'Izz ad-Din Nasir.

Comrade Tawfiq Salihah welcomed Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the beginning of the meeting on behalf of the party leadership. He emphasized the importance of the common unity factors between the revolutions of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on 8 March in Syria and of 1 September in Libya. This common factor is embodied in the firm belief in unity, the struggle for unity and the continued daily struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Comrade Salihah praised the steadfastness of Arab Syria under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and the steadfastness of the Libyan Jamahiriyah under Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said: The steadfastness of Libya and Syria have corrected the Arab formula and given strength and impetus to Arab steadfastness in confronting Zionism and U.S. imperialism and enabled it to foil the conspiracies against the Arab cause in general.

During the meeting, discussions between Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and comrades in the leaderships of the popular organizations and the party dealt with the best and most effective means to achieve a merger between the two fraternal countries of Syria and Libya as a nucleus for comprehensive Arab unity.

The SANA correspondent reports that the discussions were characterized by complete frankness and awareness of the great pan-Arab responsibility assumed by the Arab strugglers to be worthy of bearing the pan-Arab message and sacrifice on its behalf. The discussions were amicable and open and reflected enthusiasm and unlimited determination to achieve pan-Arab unity which does not accept setbacks or retreats and constitutes a pan-Arab oasis for the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf. This unity is also a shield against the imperialist, Zionist conspiracies and a sound basis for the liberation of territory and establishing the greater Arab state.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared that Syria is the beating heart of Arabism and that the Syrian people have historically deepened the concept of Arab unity.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution expressed his pride in the firm belief in unity felt by Syria. He affirmed that Syrian-Libyan unity will be a fighting unity--one of challenge and liberation, to save the Arabs and develop their glory and dignity.

Al-Qadhdhafi also declared that Syria is the bastion which protects the Arabs, their holy places and traditions. It is a barrier against Israeli and imperialist challenges.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, member of the regional command, thanked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and praised the richness of the meeting and its positive effects on the course of unification between two fraternal countries. He affirmed that our party and people will continue the struggle with firmness, determination and persistence to achieve unity and to ensure its steadfastness and continuity in rebuilding the glory of the Arabs and their civilization and to enhance their pan-Arab will.

JANA Report

LD252150 Tripoli JANA in English 1926 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 25 Aug (JANA)--The leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, met here today with members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's national and regional commands.

During the dialogue, the leader stressed that the unity between the two countries was an inevitable necessity and a nationalist demand. He explained that "the unity which the Jamahiriyah proposes is the fighting unity and the mass unity in which everything will be resolved in the Arab masses' interests, all forms of violence against the masses will disappear, the Arab man's humanity will be realized and resurrected and where the power of decision is in the hands of the masses."

He said "the merger unity between the Jamahiriyah and Syria is a unity of fighting, challenge and rescue of the Arab nation, a test for its will and an affirmation that the Arabs are one nation."

He added, "there are wide-ranging schemes to create anti-Arab statelets in the Arab homeland, separate its eastern from its Maghreb part and control the sources of its oil and water wealth and the Islamic shrines."

He stressed: "In order to confront this imperialist-Zionist scheme, we should seriously endeavour to unite the Arab nation and urge the dynamic revolutionary forces within it to work for the realization of this aim."

The revolution's leader went on to say "South Yemen is determined to realize the unity of Yemen in its two parts. We stress the necessity of realizing this as such an event will be the beginning of the realization of the Arab Peninsula's unity."

In this dialogue, the leader stressed the need to confront the imperialist military bases in the region which aimed at encircling the progressive forces and stemming their advance. He also stressed the need to use Arab oil against U.S. imperialism. In the dialogue, the leader also talked about the U.S. aggression and provocation against the Libyan Arab people, affirming the Jamahiriyah's determination to confront the blatant American aggression and provocations even if this led to a military confrontation with America or to the outbreak of the third world war. He acquainted the members of the national and regional commands of the Ba'th Party with the details of this blatant aggression.

The leader of the revolution also affirmed the stand of the Libyan Arab people by its brotherly Syrian people and said: "The Syrian trench is the only trench steadfastly facing the Zionist enemy." He added "If this trench was to fall, God forbid, the enemy's forces would move forward to occupy the whole of the Arab east without meeting any resistance and would control its sources of wealth and its Islamic sacred shrines." He went on to say: "The Jamahiriyah puts all its capabilities at the disposition of the Syrian trench to consolidate the position of the steadfast Syrian Arab people." On his part, the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said: "No retreat at all from the decision of unity and the Syrian trench will remain steadfast until the final victory." He added: "The strategic alliance between the Arab nation and the Ethiopian nation is a great historic and strategic event." He went on to say: "Our view of revolutionary Ethiopia is different from that of Haile Selassie's Ethiopia.

Revolutionary Ethiopia in its alliance with the Arab nation will have a prominent and effective role against colonialism, reaction, imperialism and Zionism."

ASH-SHAR' RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER 25 AUG

JN251700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--A meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 11:30 today between Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and Hun Sen, Kampuchean deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Rashid al-Kilani, assistant foreign minister and the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department director. On the Kampuchean side, the meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying Hun Sen. The talks focused on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them and on the current general situation in the Middle East.

The two sides condemned the conspiracies that are being concocted by world imperialism and racist Zionism against the Arab nation and the Palestinian Arab people. The two sides denounced the U.S. aggressions and provocations against Libya and against the Arab people. They reiterated their rejection of the Camp David accords and the separate and capitulatory U.S. solutions in the region, stressing that the just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem requires the complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state in their homeland under the PLO.

The Kampuchean delegation head stressed his country's support for Lebanon--the government and people--in its struggle for a unified Arab Lebanon. He praised the Syrian Arab role, which safeguards peace in Lebanon against the Israeli aggressors and those who collaborate with them.

He also conveyed thanks from the Kampuchean Government and people to the Syrian Arab people and their government under the leadership of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad for the support and assistance the Kampuchean people are receiving from the Syrian Arab Republic. A joint statement will be issued at the end of the Kampuchean foreign minister's visit to Syria.

Minister Departs

JN252147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--Hun Sen, Kampuchean deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Damascus at 2015 today at the end of a 2-day visit to Syria during which he held talks on relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Munir Musa Basha, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department; the PDRY ambassador in Damascus; the Indian ambassador; and the ambassadors of socialist countries accredited to Syria.

In a predeparture statement, Hun Sen thanked officials in the government and the party, with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at their head, for the support for the Kampuchean people in their just struggle. He expressed optimism over the talks he held in Syria and described them as successful and fruitful for developing relations between the two friendly peoples in the two countries' interest. He reiterated the support of his country--government and people--for the just struggle that the Arab people are waging for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and regaining usurped rights.

THREE F-15 AIRCRAFT DELIVERED TO ISRAEL 25 AUG

TA251712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The three F-15 aircraft which the U.S. Administration had frozen for about 2 months landed in Israel this afternoon. They were flown by U.S. Air Force personnel in a direct, 13.5-hour flight from Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire. The three aircraft were refueled in midair and landed in one of the air force bases in Israel. The supply of the promised F-16's is expected in Israel next week.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT BEGINS IN ALEXANDRIA

Begin, As-Sadat Talk 'Positive'

TA261011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that the talk he held yesterday with President as-Sadat was positive and very important. We laid the basis for genuine peace between the two countries, Mr Begin said. The prime minister spoke to members of the Alexandria Jewish community who gave him a very enthusiastic welcome in the city's synagogue. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Mr Begin stressed that Israel and Egypt are a quiet corner in the stormy Middle East.

Sharon Meets Abu Ghazalah

TA251750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[From the evening newsreel]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met Egypt's Defense Minister Muhammad Abu Ghazalah. It was a get-acquainted meeting, and our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, has learned that one of the immediate results of this meeting will be reconnecting the direct telephone link between the Defense Minister's Office and the Egyptian Defense Ministry. Here is a report from Alexandria by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is very interested in resuming the ties with the Egyptian defense establishment, which have somewhat slackened since 'Ezer Weizman left the Defense Ministry. At the meeting with the Egyptian Minister today, Ari'el Sharon emphasized the significance of fulfilling the agreements Egypt and Israel signed. A few days ago Ari'el Sharon sent a sharp message to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on several Egyptian violations of the military annex of the peace agreement. The defense minister brought this to the knowledge of the United States as well.

To repeat, this was a meeting to get to know the Egyptian defense minister. This is an interesting meeting with an Egyptian minister who holds distinctly American views. It has been learned that at the first meeting today certain bilateral issues have been agreed upon to the satisfaction of both personalities.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon also met today the Egyptian chief of staff, General 'Abd an-Nabi. This is Shmu'el Tal in Alexandria. [end recording]

Egyptian Paper Confiscated

TA251619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] All the copies of the Egyptian weekly ASH-SHA'B have been confiscated because the paper attacked Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's policy, his visit to Egypt and Anwar as-Sadat's domestic policies.

The weekly's headline, printed in red, was "No To Begin's Visit." This is the first time the authorities have confiscated copies of the newspaper since it first began to appear on the newsstands, about 2 and 1/2 years ago.

ISRAELI PILOTS FLY AWACS AT OKLAHOMA AIRBASE

TA251708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday five Israeli Air Force personnel flew an AWACS plane in Oklahoma. This has been learned by our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital. The air force men flew this plane for 9 hours and it was said that they will report to the air force general staff in a few days on the AWACS' capability.

Last week the members of the delegation were received at the Pentagon and heard explanations from senior U.S. officers on the deal with Saudi Arabia and the reasons why the United States believes Israel has nothing to fear from it.

CHIEF OF STAFF WILL 'PROBABLY' NOT DISCUSS AWACS

TA251219 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by U.S.-based correspondent Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington (special for DAVAR)--The visit of Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan to Washington in the middle of September as the guest of the U.S. Army will probably not be used for explaining Israel's position on the AWACS deal. The chief of staff will arrive in Washington on 16 September, immediately after the prime minister ends his visit there, and will remain in the United States for a week.

A senior Pentagon officer said last night that the United States will not allow an Israeli delegation to examine the AWACS aircraft and its equipment, contrary to reports released on this issue in the past.

NEW SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED IN WEST BANK

TA251915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A new settlement named Karmel was established 2 days ago in the Hebron Hills southeast of Hebron and Qiryat Arba'. The settlement belongs to Gush Emunim and there are already several dozen persons residing there. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh notes that this is the first settlement in Judaea and Samaria to be established after the elections, although the decision to establish it and the main infrastructure work dates from before the elections. Karmel is situated on the site where a settlement of the same name existed in the biblical period. It is part of a plan to set up Jewish strongholds in the Hebron Hills.

UNIVERSITY REPORT ON RESULT OF TAMMUZ BOMBING

TA251830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Report by Shim'on Ayalon]

[Text] The attack on the nuclear reactor near Baghdad in June this year really only gave Israel a temporary breathing space.

That is the opinion of one of Israel's top strategic experts in the first strategic report on the raid into Iraq. Shay Feldman from Tel Aviv University's Strategic Studies Institute recommends that Israel use this breathing space to try and achieve an overall settlement in the Middle East because that, Feldman says, is the only way of insuring non-belligerency on the part of the Arabs. The policy announced by Prime Minister Menahem Begin after the raid, of acting indefinitely to prevent Israel's Arab enemies from getting nuclear weapons, simply is not feasible. Arab pride was hurt as a result of the attack and this may in turn accelerate their thrust after nuclear capabilities. Some time in the future the Arabs will gain nuclear weapons and Israel will have to become used to not having a permanent nuclear monopoly in the Middle East.

Israel's apparent threat to keep its monopoly by a variety of means--possibly including more military assaults--will not succeed, and Feldman says these are only likely to inflame Arab sensibilities.

The raid into Iraq destroyed a nuclear reactor which would have given the Iraqis a primitive nuclear capacity by 1985 and a feasible nuclear force definitely by the end of the decade. The Israeli attack set this effort back about 4 years.

Feldman points out in his report that in a nuclear Middle East, Israel's security cannot be left entirely to trust and treaties. Rather he urges the Israeli military to increase efforts to providing a feasible second-strike capability which will be put into operation only as a deterrent.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON ARAB NOTABLES, SHARON MEETINGS

TA251240 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] If Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon intended to keep secret the list of Arab notables from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza strip with whom he wanted to meet and especially the contents of the remarks made in these meetings, his intention has failed. Arab mayors and notables who are identified with the PLO feared that the secrecy would be interpreted as agreement to the autonomy plan principles and therefore decided to make public the contents of their meetings with Sharon and repeat their declared positions condemning the Camp David accords and supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state.

It was learned from Arab sources last night that the declarations by Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa and Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun were preceded by consultations with various Judaea, Samaria and Gaza Strip notables and the emerging view was that the contents of the meetings with the defense minister should be made public. Those who believed this listed three reasons for not maintaining secrecy regarding the talks with Minister Sharon.

A. The impression must not be created that there was an intention to coordinate positions between moderates such as Mustafa Dudin from Hebron and Farah al-A'raj from Bayt Jala on the one hand and officiats known as clear supporters of the PLO, on the other.

B. On the eve of the prime minister's and defense minister's trip to Egypt it should be explained that there can be no distinction between the Gaza Strip and the Judaea and Samaria regions and that they share the same destiny.

C. Secret talks with the defense minister would have been interpreted by the PLO command in Beirut as undermining the status of this organization in the territories. In order to remove any doubt it was decided to publicize the views of the personages who were and remain PLO supporters in the region.

Arab elements think that the public remarks of Rashad ash-Shawwa and Hilmi Hanun have embarrassed those personalities considered moderate who respect the defense minister's request to keep the contents of their meetings with him secret.

Defense elements do not attach a great deal of importance to these public statements. It was reported that nobody expected that personalities such as Hilmi Hanun would change their mind, but it was nevertheless expected that he would prefer practical and quiet discussions to public declarations.

ELON MORE SETTLERS' CAR ATTACKED NEAR NABULUS

TA260629 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2145 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Nabulus, 25 Aug--On Tuesday a burst of automatic weapons fire was directed at a car belonging to the settlement of Elon More near Nabulus. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. The car's passengers fired back and sped out of the range of fire. The tracks of several persons were found in searches carried out after the incident.

The security forces carried out extensive searches in the area throughout the day and imposed a partial curfew on four local villages. Following the searches the curfew was lifted and life in the area returned to normal. Several suspects were detained for interrogation.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON NEW POLICY FOR TERRITORIES

TA210823 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Aug 81 p 15

[MK Moshe Dayan interviewed by Yehuda Litani; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your reaction to the recent reports regarding a change in the policy vis-a-vis the territories, at the initiative of the new defense minister, Ari'el Sharon?

[Answer] I have four remarks about this:

--With respect to the notion that Jordan should be the Palestinian state that will satisfy the Palestinians' aspiration for their own state, I wholeheartedly agree with this. The question is whether it is operative. Can Israel do something in this matter? And the answer is: No. The more we push for such a situation, the more resistance we will create. As a formulation I accept it. But certainly no one need be surprised that Husayn is not enthusiastic about handing over his regime to Yasir 'Arafat.

--Regarding various proposals he is putting forward about more liberal attitudes to be adopted by the Military Government, this is to be welcomed. We should adopt a policy where the just thrive and the wicked suffer. We should not delay convoys of Arabs en route to work in Israel for hours. I could cite many such examples, but I am not the defense minister and I do not wish to do so. If Arik [Sharon's nickname] sees to it that only those who should be punished are punished he will deserve congratulations. But this is not a substitute for the main matter, for replacing the Military Government with autonomy.

--He said he would meet with Arab leaders and try to get them to take part in the autonomy talks. Well, I am curious to hear the results of these talks. At the time, I met with Arab leaders. I wish him--and Israel--success in this matter. I do not know whom he wishes to meet with. As for myself, I shall be very pleased if he succeeds. In the spheres he dealt with in the past, and particularly in military spheres, he excelled. He was a first-rate soldier. He excelled in the Yom Kippur war. Now he is entering a new field. Fine.

--There is a connection between the manner in which we use the land whose possession the Arabs claim, and the Arabs' feeling about life together with us.

I recently read two press reports. One was about a petition to the High Court of Justice submitted by the owner of a house near Ramallah who claimed that he had been told either to sell or demolish the house because a Jewish settlement was being established there. I do not know whether this is actually so. The second example is the declaration of 500,000 dunams of land surrounding Jerusalem as a planning area. I do not know what this means in practical terms. Does it mean that every Arab in this area will have to get a permit to build a house, and if he builds without a permit his house will be demolished? From whom is he to get the permit, and will he be given one or not? This decision may be a constructive one, or it may restrict the activity of the Arab landowners and prevent them from building around Jerusalem. I do not say that we are acting unlawfully. We have the authority to issue many regulations, and we must also see how the Arabs view it. This is an important question in the process of moulding a life together between ourselves and the Arabs. This issue cannot be separated from the other matters if we wish to talk with the Arabs about a joint way of life.

PERES COMMENTS ON LABOR PARTY DEVELOPMENTS

TA222048 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 22 Aug 81

[MK Shim'on Peres interviewed by Menashe Raz, place and date not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Peres, the Labor Party is disintegrating. This is the view held recently by quite a few central party activists. Do you share this feeling?

[Answer] No. I believe a movement, almost like a living creature, has its low periods, its crises. I do not see any real disintegration. I am sure we shall be able to overcome this.

[Question] Mr Peres, the word at the Labor Party today is that in the situation that befell the party leadership is of extreme importance. There are people who claim that this is your finest hour, meaning you and Yitzhaq Rabin, and perhaps the last hour in which you can continue serving as leaders of the party. And you are requested to have a clear plan following the recent elections, a clear working plan for the years to come.

[Answer] I quite agree with this view. I believe that Yitzhaq Rabin and myself, Hayim Bar-Lev and many other colleagues must now put aside everything that happened in the past, all the differences of opinion, to come together and unite round a plan that would meet the requirements of the state of Israel in the 1980's. And I will certainly take the initiative to achieve this.

[Question] At this very hour you are putting your mandate to lead the party on the table, and Yitzhaq Rabin is again talking in terms of a contest.

[Answer] In the course of such a debate many words are flying. In actual fact, nobody has asked to take the mandate from me. I heard various rumors, but nothing of the kind has reached the party institutions. I understand there are many reservations about Yitzhaq Rabin's statement, but it is not important what was said. What is important is what will be done in the future, and I will certainly endeavor to unify the ranks and also unite the ranks of the leadership. I think that one who serves the public must do so in an orderly manner, abandon his personal feelings, abmitions and preferences and devote himself to the central issue.

[Question] Wouldn't it be proper for this leadership to abdicate in favor of another leadership?

[Answer] You know, everyone is tossing words about. First of all, I was elected to the top of the list for 4 years. And I am now talking in the first person for a simple reason? In difficult situations there is an I, in favorable situations there is a we. There is a difficult situation now; I was put at the head of the list, and I will do everything necessary to overcome problems. I will not be influenced by the threats, all the talk and all the splits. It is my duty now to do everything in order to unite the ranks, because we owe it to the voter, the man who gave his trust to us. There is, of course, also a further criterion that should be examined. Mitterand had to work hard three times until he achieved a majority. I wouldn't like to mention Mr Begin, I don't wish to equal him or resemble him. How many times did Mr Begin run in elections? But if there are proposals, I won't evade them. I will also fulfill my duty in accordance with what I had been charged with by the voter, by the movement. My colleagues and I, yes I am definitely also speaking of a team, are convinced that we are capable of leading this carriage toward the goals which the voter had in mind and charged us with attaining. [end videotape]

RAKAH COOPERATING WITH PRO-SYRIAN GOLAN ELEMENTS

TA230610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Lately the political cooperation between RAKAH and the pro-Syrian circles in the Golan Heights has increased. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reported that this is manifested in meetings being held between the leaders of both parties and overt support by RAKAH of the pro-Syrian leaders, as well as in various joint manifestos.

[Begin recording] The cooperation between the pro-Syrian leaders and RAKAH last week became explicit, when MK Tawfiq Zayyad--the mayor of Nazareth--appeared at the regional labor court where the question of whether to dismiss or transfer seven Golan teachers is being debated. MK Zayyad announced that his party, RAKAH, and his city, Nazareth, as well as what he called all the democratic forces in Israel back the struggle of the residents of the conquered Golan. However, even before MK Zayyad appeared before the regional labor court, a series of contacts were held between RAKAH leaders and religious and secular leaders, who belong to the pro-Syrian camp, to discuss the question of tightening their ties. At a meeting held early this year in the village of Rama in the Galilee, in which MK Me'ir Wilner also participated, the RAKAH leaders pledged to support the Golan Druze who oppose the issuance of Israeli identity cards. The RAKAH representatives promised to provide legal and moral aid to the pro-Syrian Golan leaders and to publish their complaints against the Israeli administration in the media--both at home and abroad. And so, since the meeting in Rama, where the foundations for the cooperation were laid, RAKAH has given great prominence to reports in its Arabic language publications on the Golan Druze's complaints. The leaders of yesterday, who had cooperated with Israel for years, are now being called nationalistic leaders or the leaders of the struggle. AL-ITTIHAD, RAKAH's Arabic-language organ, has published the manifesto written by pro-Syrian leaders, which they termed the charter of the Syrian Druze on the Golan.

Reports that have not been officially confirmed say that the pro-Syrian leaders have recently widened the circle of their political activity, and are now holding additional meetings and conversations with public figures in Judaea and Samaria, primarily on Saturdays. Some people say that these contacts are being held due to RAKAH's mediation, but this has not received official confirmation. [end recording]

BRIEFS

STATE BUDGET RESERVE--Only 1.7 billion shekels remain in the state budget's general reserve 5 months after the beginning of the fiscal year. The general reserve stood at 5.3 billion shekels at the beginning of the fiscal year. The entire budget reserve for subsidies has been used, but the Knesset Finance Committee has approved an additional 0.375 billion shekels for subsidies. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Aug 81 p 2 TA]

REPORTAGE ON OAU LEADERS' STATEMENTS, MEETINGS

Moi 24 Aug Banquet Speech

EA251210 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has expressed the hope that the question of Western Sahara can and will be resolved amicably. President Moi expressed the hope last night at a state banquet hosted in honor of heads of state and ministers attending the meeting of the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara at State House Nairobi.

President Moi noted that the OAU has been grappling with the question of Western Sahara since 1975 without much success. He said that years had been spent on genuine efforts to have the parties at the conflict have a meeting of minds on the ways and means of solving this nagging and intractable question once and for all.

He recalled that the Implementation Committee was commissioned by the recent Nairobi summit of the OAU to meet before the end of this month to work out the modalities and other details relevant to the implementation of a cease-fire and the conduct of a referendum in Western Sahara. President Moi said that he was glad that since then consultations have been held which have made it possible for the meeting to be held within the deadline set by the OAU summit. Turning to the OAU ad hoc committee on Western Sahara, he said that it had tackled the question and made recommendations which clearly revealed the commitment and earnest desire of the African people to resolve conflicts among themselves in a spirit of brotherhood.

He said that the fact that the parties to the conflict and other interested parties accepted the recommendations of the ad hoc committee and adopted the path of negotiated settlement is a major victory to the OAU and Africa.

He stressed that the OAU is an important and indispensable institution, which must be defended and protected by members at all cost. He said it offers members the only facility through which the African people can defend their collective interests and thus safeguard and promote their individual aspirations.

President Moi explained that the Implementation Committee was set up to enforce the decisions of the ad hoc committee with the cooperation of the concerned parties. He expressed the hope that the parties concerned have a genuine desire to work towards an amicable resolution of the Western Sahara conflict and will cooperate in making such a resolution a reality.

He concluded that Africa requires them to build bridges for lasting peace in Western Sahara. He said that he was confident that, given good will from all those involved, they will not fail Africa.

In reply to President Moi's banquet speech, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Implementation Committee would lead to the solution of the Western Sahara issue, which he described as a major problem.

Expressing further hope that the meeting should not disappoint those who wished that it would succeed, President Nyerere said he and other colleagues in the committee shared President Moi's hope that a solution would be found. He proposed a toast to the success of the meeting.

The banquet was attended by, among others, the vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo.

Hassan Address 25 Aug

LD251318 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, 25 Aug (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco, who was the first to address the OAU Implementation Committee, announced with assurance and serenity that Morocco was ready for the referendum in the Sahara.

"My address will be brief," said the sovereign," it will only take a few seconds. It will also be clear and precise:

"The OAU requested the holding of a referendum. Morocco is ready when the OAU will be ready to organize an honest, clear and peaceful referendum with the African brothers at its side to surpervise the operations from the beginning to the end."

The members of the committee were taken aback by this short address. They looked at each other for few seconds before President arap Moi of Kenya took the floor to congratulate King Hassan II for this "clear and precise" address expressing hope that the other heads of delegations would do the same. Afterwards, the Moroccan delegation withdrew to allow the Mauritanian delegation to be heard in (?camera).

The surprise of the committee members is due to the intensive intoxication campaign undertaken by the Algerian delegation which affirmed to whoever cared to listen that Morocco went back on its former commitments.

The Algerian delegation, along with a team of journalists, had been leading a campaign analysing, in a tendentious way, the last declarations of the sovereign on the Sahara, and affirming that Morocco was going to make "unacceptable propositions, and tergiversate to announce that it no longer intends to organize the referendum."

After it heard, Tuesday morning, the concerned and interested parties, the OAU committee suspended its works. It will resume its in camera debates this afternoon, to ask the different parties technical questions on the modalities of implementing the resolution of the 18th OAU summit conference.

The morning session allowed every party to explain its stance of principle on this affair.

Bendjedid on Algerian Position

LD252234 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Speaking in turn [at the session of the OAU committee on the referendum for the Western Sahara], Chadli Bendjedid reiterated Algeria's sincere wish to facilitate the efforts made by the African heads of state with a view to finding a just solution to the Saharan problem. In this spirit, the head of state stressed the necessity for a thorough implementation of the decisions contained in the resolution of the OAU Nairobi summit regarding the organization of a general and correct referendum for the self-determination of the Saharan people. While insisting on the observance of the freely expressed wish by the people of Western Sahara [words indistinct] President Chadli Bendjedid pointed out the practical means contained in the resolution of the Nairobi summit in order to guarantee the correctness and sincerity of the referendum vote. Within this context, the head of state recalled that an Algerian memorandum had been handed over to all the committee member states, a memorandum in which Algeria's viewpoint was presented in detail. President Chadli Bendjedid concluded by assuring the committee of Algeria's consistent support in order to find a just solution to the Saharan problem.

The memorandum presented in Nairobi by Algeria to the African heads of state, and members of the "committee for the referendum" presents in detail Algeria's political assessment of all concrete problems connected with the implementation of the solution found by the OAU and accepted by the two belligerent parties, Morocco and the Polisario.

The preamble states that the Western Sahara conflict dangerously threatens the peace and stability of the region in the western part of the continent and paralyzes all development of cooperation between the peoples of the region.

The solemn pledge by the king of Morocco in front of the 18th OAU summit regarding the acceptance of a referendum is considered in the document as a flicker of hope (? in a wasteland). The memorandum also contains a number of question marks regarding the type of referendum suggested, as well as the ways and means and authority by which the committee for the referendum intends to implement the Nairobi resolution.

It's correct and efficient implementation requires, it is indicated, a thorough examination of the following three points: The proposed fundamental characteristic of the referendum; the competance and functioning of the committee for the referendum, conditions for organizing the referendum.

In that respect, the referendum [words indistinct] by the 18th summit resolution regarding the organizing of a referendum for self-determination [words indistinct] for the people of Western Sahara by the OAU committee for referendum with the participation of the United Nations and in cooperation with the parties in conflict.

As regards the observance of the cease-fire, the memorandum states the necessity of establishing a close relationship between the cease-fire and defining a complete positive solution to the Western Sahara problem, just as it states the link between the withdrawal of the Moroccan occupation troops and organizing a referendum to guarantee the free expression of the wishes of the Saharan people.

The memorandum then expresses in detail, and at length, the Algerian viewpoint on a whole range of measures envisaged regarding the correctness and sincerity of the vote particularly as regards the withdrawal of the Moroccan administrative bodies and their replacement by an interim administration which should carry out the identification and repatriation and a correct census of the population, and which should carry out the administrative organization of the actual referendum and its technical organization.

As regards sending the UN peace forces, the Algerian memorandum stipulates that these forces are of cardinal importance within the settlement. Their contribution to the proper conduct of the referendum operation seems, indeed, of major importance. The requirements of a free referendum without external pressure and under UN control [words indistinct], the memorandum adds, the withdrawal of the Moroccan occupation troops from Western Sahara. Within the context of such a situation, the mandate of the UN peace forces must enjoy extensive (?police) perogatives throughout the Western Sahara territory, including the closing of the Moroccan-Saharan border and the control of border points.

The committee then heard King Hassan II of Morocco. According to well-informed sources, King Hassan II is reported to have adopted an intransigent stand going as far as to context the very mandate of the committee for the referendum, which means, according to the same sources, a complete challenge of the terms of the resolution of the 18th OAU summit on the Western Sahara and, consequently, a systematic sabotage of the peace progress sought by the OAU. The same sources indicated that the lack of political will shown by the Moroccan king has given an unpleasant surprise to the heads of state of the committee for the referendum who, after a brief pause, granted a second hearing to the Polisario general secretary, Mohamed Abdelaziz.

Polisario Secretary General

LD252212 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The heads of the member states of the OAU committee for the implementation of a referendum to determine the destiny of the Saharan people ended their meeting at 2100. The meeting will resume at 0100. The ministers were instructed to prepare a text which will be submitted to the committee.

During the closed session held this afternoon the committee heard, for the second time, the king of Morocco. According to informed sources, the king of Morocco showed a rigid attitude as he has gone as far as to object to the committe's duty. This means, according to sources, that the Moroccan king wants a reconsideration on the Western Sahara, and ultimately to freeze the peace process--the peace which the OAU wants to establish in the region. These sources added that the lack of good will on the part of the king of Morocco surprised the leaders of the committee's member countries.

Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general and chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the SDAR, spoke before the OAU committee for the implementation of the Nairobi summit resolution on the question of the Western Sahara. In this connection he outlined the Saharan point of view manifested in the 18th African summit resolution which granted the Saharan people the right to self-determination and the organization of a free and general referendum in the Western Sahara.

According to an authorized Saharan source, Mohamed Abdelaziz reviewed to the committee the great hopes which the Saharan people expect from the committee. Abdelaziz recalled the efforts which the OAU continues to make in order to find a just solution to the problem of the Western Sahara--the efforts which always met with rejection from Morocco. The Saharan source added that Abdelaziz reaffirmed the necessity of holding direct negotiations between the two sides involved in the dispute--the Polisario and Morocco, because these negotiations are the only means that can lead to a cease-fire and the holding of a free and public referendum by the Saharan people.

Polisario Statement

LD251338 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The OAU ad hoc committee which has the job of working out arrangements for the referendum to be held in Western Sahara is holding its sessions in Nairobi under the careful gaze of King Hassan II of Morocco, of President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, of President Khouna Haydala of Mauritania and of Muhammad Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario. In his address to the committee today Hassan II said that he is prepared to hold the referendum at the time the OAU decides. For its part, the Polisario has made the following statement to our newsdesk:

[Begin recording] The Polisario reaffirms its preparedness to cooperate fully in seeking the total success of the committee's work. There is no ambiguity whatsoever about the job currently facing the committee. It is clear and precise and consists of fixing the arrangements for a cease-fire and basic conditions for holding a referendum for free and general self-determination in Western Sahara. Declarations of intent and solemn gestures by the king of Morocco are no longer enough.

This meeting is of exceptional importance because the king of Morocco is now obliged to accept the hand that has been extended to him and commit himself definitively to an irreversible line of action for peace. Otherwise he will have to take the grave responsibility for breaking links with the OAU. For its part, the Saharan people are more determined than ever to push forward both along the road to peace and through the stepping-up of the liberation struggle if this should be the only way out. [end recording]

Moroccan Draft Recommendation

LD260336 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] As is known, His Majesty King Hassan II this evening conferred once more with the African committee entrusted with the task of implementing the resolutions of the 18th African summit conference on the Sahara. His majesty answered a number of questions put to him by members of the committee. Here is a full dispatch about this meeting from our radio reporter in Nairobi.

[Begin recording] His Majesty King Hassan today submitted to the restricted African summit meeting here in Nairobi a document in the form of a draft recommendation regarding the topic submitted to the committee, namely organizing the referendum in the Sahara.

The seven-member committee emanating from the 18th OAU conference had resumed its meeting at 1600 in the presence of His Majesty King Hassan II who was accompanied by members of the Moroccan delegation, including his royal highness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed.

At the beginning of the meeting, Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya and chairman of the current OAU session, spoke. He welcomed once more his majesty the king and his readiness to answer questions which members of the committee wish to put to him. Then his majesty spoke to stress anew his preparedness to answer all the questions which the members wish to ask; but at the same time he informed the chairman and members of the committee that Morocco has prepared a draft recommendation which contains all aspects connected with the proposed topic.

Indeed his majesty handed the Moroccan draft recommendation to the chairman and the other members of the Executive Committee, who immediately began to read it. Here is the text of the draft recommendation presented by his majesty the king:

The committee, considering that the resolution relating to the question of the Western Sahara adopted by the 18th OAU summit conference has entrusted the committee, whose task it is to implement the resolution, with full powers which will enable it within the framework of the said resolution and the jurisdictions of the OAU and the principles of international law to guarantee the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara; and considering that the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution has also been entrusted with the task of bringing about a cease-fire and guaranteeing that this measure would be observed; and considering that the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution has also been entrusted with the task of defining the methods of holding a public and free referendum with UN participation, has adopted the following resolutions:

1. Cease-fire

A. Battles should cease as from [date left blank to be filled by the committee].

B. On that date the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution shall appoint civilian and military observers who can be granted, when necessary, technical assistance by the OAU to make certain on location that the cease-fire is effective and that peace prevails in the area. These observers should submit a report in this connection to the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution.

2. The Referendum.

A. The Moroccan authorities should take all necessary measures to organize a just, public and free referendum, in the presence of observers to be appointed by the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution. When necessary these observers may be granted technical assistance by the United Nations.

B. The following shall partake in the referendum: all persons who have reached voting age and registered in the lists drawn up after the census held by Spain in 1974--all established errors are to be rectified--and all persons who were not registered during the said census in view of the fact that they were of refugee status on the date of the census.

C. Voting shall be free, equal and secret. Documents guaranteeing the safety of those who want to participate in the voting shall be handed out when necessary.

D. The question which will be asked in the referendum shall be: Do you confirm your loyalty and allegiance to the prince of the believers, the king of Morocco, which you have expressed more than once in the past?

E. His majesty the king of Morocco will fix the date of holding the referendum with the agreement of the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution. This date, the question which will be asked in the referendum, and the practical measures relating to the voting shall be announced 15 days prior to the date of the referendum.

F. Voting shall be in the form of yes or no, and the answer which will be given by the absolute majority in a given area in relation to the votes cast, after discarding the spoiled and blank ballots, shall be taken into account.

G. Observers appointed by the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution shall be given all facilities to scrutinize the correctness of the electoral lists and the safety of all voting operations, counting, and the declaration of the results.

3. Application Measures.

The committee entrusted with implementing the resolution shall draw up a list containing eight countries which will be asked to nominate the civilian and military observers mentioned in previous clauses. When necessary these observers shall receive technical assistance from the United Nations. For this purpose, the committee entrusted with implementing the resolution shall contact the UN secretary general. [end recording]

ALGERIA

ALGERIAN, SOVIET TRADE DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

LD252154 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Summary] Algerian-Soviet talks were held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The two delegations were led by the secretary of state for foreign trade and the Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The leader of the Algerian delegation, after welcoming the visitors, briefed them on the position of Algerian foreign trade, pointing out the volume of trade exchange between the two countries and the possibilities of investment. The Algerian delegation head expressed his wishes for the expansion of exchanges between the two countries. The leader of the Soviet delegation expressed his country's appreciation for Algerian-Soviet trade and economic relations. He noted the volume of Soviet-Algerian trade exchanges and his country's readiness to welcome representatives of various Algerian organizations to carry out a study of possible economic and trade cooperation.

LIBYA

DOWNED U.S. F-14 REPORTEDLY FELL NEAR SARDINIA

LD260826 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Fresh information was revealed yesterday about the U.S. F-14 aircraft shot down by the Libyan Arab eagles of the sky during the flagrant American aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Italian officials in Rome have stated that a 2-seater F-14 fell during the past few days off the Sardinian shores at a distance of 10 miles to the west of (Poisano). One of the pilots was killed immediately while the other suffered serious injury.

According to the Italian information, the F-14 was hit by a missile during alleged maneuvers by NATO off the Sardinian coast.

The United States has concealed the news of the shooting down of the plane by the Libyan Arab Air Force and has asked its allies in NATO to announce that several days after the flagrant aggression a German plane was downed during NATO maneuvers a long way from the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra.

All Western press analyses and reports have been unanimous in saying that the F-14, which was claimed to be a German plane, was the same F-14 plane of the U.S. 6th Fleet shot down by the Libyan Arab Air Force over the Gulf of Sidra.

FOREIGN LIAISON BUREAU DENIES DANGER TO AMERICANS

LD260804 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The people's Bureau for Foreign Liaison yesterday evening issued a statement denouncing the call made by the U.S. Administration on the Americans working in the Jamahiriyah to leave the country on the grounds that their security and safety are exposed to alleged dangers. The statement affirmed that the American community in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will continue to enjoy the protection and security enjoyed by all in the Jamahiriyah and that the Libyan Arab people are keen on establishing good cordial relations with all peoples, including the people of the United States.

The people's bureau urged members of the American community not to be taken in by the lies and allegations of the Ronald Reagan administration which are designed to foment suspicion and hatred against the Jamahiriyah and its people, with a view to undermining the relations of friendship and respect between them and the American people.

OFFICIAL IN ROME COMMENTS ON SIDRA GULF INCIDENT

AU251625 Rome ANSA in English 1510 Gmt 25 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 25 Aug (ANSA)--A representative of the Libyan Jamahiriyah people's committee for information, 'Ali Ati'ya, declared in Rome today that "American arrogance must be halted even at the cost of causing a war" in a statement of the Tripoli government view of the clash between Libyan and American fighters over the Gulf of Sidra last Wednesday.

The decision of the Libyan representative to call a press conference here came after the commander of the U.S. Navy Sixth Fleet, Vice Admiral William Rowden,and the pilots of the two American F-14's who shot down the Libyan warplanes provided reporters with their account of the incident on Monday. The American fleet commander and pilots held their press conference abroad the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, which dropped anchor in the Bay of Naples on Monday.

In substance, Ati'ya today reiterated the version of the air clash presented earlier by Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi when he said "an American F-14 failed to heed the warning of the two SU-22 Libyan aircraft flying over Libyan territorial waters and was subsequently shot down.

"After this," the Libyan representative continued, "eight F-14's took off (from the Nimitz) and shot down two Libyan planes."

Ali Ati'ya went on to predict that "other incidents like the one which occurred over the Gulf of Sidra will almost certainly take place in the future. This is a struggle between good and evil and evil will try again", he said.

"The problem is not one of territorial waters. The problem is political. The Reagan administration wants to attack Libya, to put an end to our revolution but we are prepared to accept the challenge", the representative insisted.

"Now that we know what freedom is, we will defend it. Our hope is that the United States learned its lesson. If it failed to understand, we will have a way to make it understand in the future", 'Ali Ati'ya declared.

The Libyan Government spokesman then returned to the issue of territorial waters and the protest filed by the U.S. with the UN Security Council in 1973 challenging Libya's unilateral decision to extend territorial waters out to include the Gulf of Sidra, the area of the Mediterranean picked for the Sixth Fleet missile-firing maneuvers.

"If the Libyan decision can be discussed with any one", the Tripoli official said, "it would be only with those countries having a Mediterranean coastline. To admit the principle of American intervention would be a defeat for them".

When asked about the prospect of installihg Soviet military bases in Libyan territory as a result of the air clash, the Tripoli government representative said "for the time being there are no Soviet bases in our country. Possible decisions in this area will have to be made by the Libyan people. The problem, however, is not current one.

"If there is a NATO base in Sicily, or an American installation, which is the same thing, we must ask ourselves what the targets of these missiles might be", Ati'ya continued, "and no one can stop us from agreeing to give a base to the Warsaw Pact."

Speaking about the likelihood of a visit to Italy by Al-Qadhdhafi in October, At'ya said "there is an invitation. It is up to Italy to choose a date".

In reply to a question on whether Italy might undertake a role of mediator between Libya and the United States if Al-Qadhdhafi's visit comes off, the representative said "it (the visit) would provide an historic occasion, very useful on both the bilateral and multilateral levels".

ENVOYS IN TURKEY BRIEFED ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD260810 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Turkey met with the ambassadors of the Islamic and African countries there yesterday afternoon. He acquainted them with the dimensions of the treacherous American aggression against the Libyan Arab people. During the meeting, the ambassadors affirmed to the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau their strong denunciation of America's flagrant aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

With the aid of a map, the ambassadors were acquainted with the extent of the Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The secretary also spoke of America's terrorist plots to assassinate the brother commander and undermine the achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution.

ARAB UN BLOC'S CONDEMNATION OF U.S. REPORTED

LD251022 Tripoli JANA in English 0818 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 25 Aug (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Arab bloc of countries at the United Nations today issued a statement condemning the U.S. attack against the Jamahiriyah.

The head of the Arab bloc sent the statement to the Security Council chairman and the U.N. secretary and it will be further distributed as an official Security Council document. The text of the statement is as follows:

"The United States' aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah follows a series of threats widely documented by the American news media.

"The Arab bloc of countries at the United Nations condemns this attack that follows in the wake of the lifting of the American embargo and delivery of warplanes to Israel, coming as some sort of an indication that the American Administration is intent on challenging the feelings, security and rights of the Arab nation.

"The provocative military manoeuvers carried out by the Sixth Fleet in Libyan waters, the repeated military attacks against parts of the Arab nation, and threats issued by the parties to the Camp David accords are a continuing chain of actions directed against the independence, sovereignty and security of Arab countries--especially the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--and also causing increased international tension and threatening world peace.

"The Arab bloc of countries in the United Nations expressed its total patriotic solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and appeals to all world groupings, especially the Non-aligned Movement, to unite against these provocations and threats, which constitute a dangerous precedent in international relations, especially since they come from a superpower that a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council who is supposed to be carrying out a distinct responsibility in maintaining world peace and security".

MOROCCO

INTERIOR MINISTER EXPLAINS SAHARAN COUNCIL

LD231733 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Minister of the Interior Idris al-Basri gave a press conference this afternoon, at which he spoke of the results of yesterday's elections in the Saharan provinces to elect a Saharan consultative council which the king decided to set up. The minister opened his press conference by analysing the king's reasons for establishing the special Saharan consultative council, and the circumstances of the election of its members:

[Begin al-Basri recording] The establishment of the council confirms the king's belief in the Moroccan character of the Sahara and clarifies his majesty's concern to provide all the necessary conditions for the development and blossoming of our southern provinces--conditions which are consistent with local pecularities, the aims and traditions of the sons of this dear province. The regions have their own geographical nature, their special economic and social requirements. Their inhabitants have affirmed the need to preserve their own traditions within the framework of national unity [word indistinct].

The fact that the council is directly, and in a special sense, attached to the king will make it particularly brilliant and doubly distinguished. Essentially, its task concerns the preservation of Saharan purity and nobility within the framework of the provincial, decentralized, policy pursued by the government of His Majesty Hassan II. The heritage of the province is a Saharan heritage; their culture and historical customs bear witness to the purity of this part of the kingdom and give a peculiar stamp to their everyday life. The revival of this heritage and its preservation is part of the duty and the history of Morocco, and the king and the people of Morocco have never ceased to cling with all their strength to the Saharan character of the region. The special consultative council will therefore have as one of its fundamental tasks the duty to provide numerous proposals [words indistinct] resolutions and measures concerning the people of the Saharan provinces, taking in consideration the characteristics of the region. Such measures will not infringe the uniformity of the law or the harmony of government resolutions. On the contrary, they will facilitate the implementing of laws in the best possible conditions, in view of the fact that they will be consistent with the economic and social milieus and will respect the sentiments of the Saharan people. Thus, Saharan citizens will take part in preparing resolutions which will affect them and improve their conditions.

The fact that there were 285 candidates contesting 85 seats shows the great importance which Saharan citizens attach to the consultative council and emphasizes their conviction that the royal initiative can only be beneficial for the growth of their region.

The polling, which took place on 21 August 1981, began at 0800 and closed at 2000. It took place in the best of circumstances from the point of view of organization, security and [word indistinct]. This indicates the awareness of the citizens of the southern provinces and their full appreciation of the democratic spirit. Once more, his majesty's subjects in all the provinces have proved their unconditional adherence to their country's institutions and their attachment to the king. All this is apparent from the very high percentage of voters: an average of over 95 percent. In Uyun, for instance, the percentage of voters was 96 percent--in Rio Oro, 93.5 percent; in Smara, 98.5 percent.

The expression of their Moroccan character by the Saharan people comes only a few weeks after the royal initiative in Nairobi on a referendum in the Saharan provinces, shortly before the meeting of the OAU committee to discuss this matter. It offers proof of the continuing national consensus on the policy of His Majesty Hassan II.

SOMALIA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED WITH LIBYA 24 AUG

EA251530 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] At a Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] meeting last night, the SRC officials reached a decision to break off completely the diplomatic relations which the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has had with Libya and at the same time to give the Libyan diplomats 48 hours to leave the SDR.

The political decision was made after the Al-Qadhdhafi regime began pursuing a (?dirty) policy aimed at destroying the unity of African, Asian and Latin American countries. The statement adds that the regime has of late been involved in (?conspiracies) and plots against the Arab peoples and the Islamic world and particularly against people still under Abyssinian colonialism and imperialism such as the peoples of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea. His conspiracies take the form of using massive wealth and weapons to suppress and destroy the struggles of peoples fighting for self-determination.

The SRC decision was made after noting the continuous conspiracies of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime directed against the Somali people, and its participation in the constant and unjustified provocations, attacks and aggression against the SDR.

The Al-Qadhdhafi regime's machinations are solely to strengthen the Abyssinian [word indistinct] in order to fulfill the strategies of the Russian imperialists.

The SRC decision also declares that the recently concluded meeting in Aden between the Abyssinian, Libyan and South Yemen (?leaders) and the subsequent communique between Al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu which manifested animosity against the Somali people led the Somali Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Libyan Government headed by Al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi pours out massive wealth belonging to the Libyan people in the hope of destroying the Arab (?people) and at the same time sowing seeds of discord and misunderstanding among the Arab people. All of this poses a great threat to world peace and stability.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON ADEN MEETING

AU250900 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (ANSA)--Somalia has followed with "great concern" the Aden meeting between Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen, according to a communique the Somali Foreign Ministry sent to ANSA's Paris office.

The communique, delivered through the Somali Embassy here, said that an alliance between the above-mentioned nations under the protection of a superpower was a threat to the security and stability of all the nations in the region and in the Gulf.

The superpower was not specifically named, but it was clear that it was a reference to the Soviet Union.

The Aden meeting has revealed "the diabolic intention of uniting and coordinating Libyan oil resources with Ethiopia's immense military arsenal," the message said.

In Aden a friendship and cooperation treaty was signed August 19 between the Libyan Jamahiriyah, South Yemen and Ethiopia. According to the signatories, the treaty was a step forward in the joint struggle against aggression that threatens the peoples of these three countries.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO'S ADDRESS TO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB241527 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Address by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the seventh ordinary session of the Party's Central Committee in Brazzaville on 24 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] We will do our best to strictly observe all the directives of the third extraordinary congress. After the great consultations carried out at the grass roots and the great conference held during the first half of this month and which was attended by all our country's main cadres in both the political and technical fields, we are now going to make our decisions and, at this moment, we know we can rely on the wisdom of the Central Committee; we know that it will give priority to solving the problems which concern the majority of our people.

We are going to be faced with a contradiction between our desire to open up the hinterland, to redress the state sector, to promote production and to create employment opportunities for the youth and our determination to avoid the deterioration of the living standard of those already employed. We must make choices which uphold the confidence the people continue to have in us. We must avoid taking any rash decision, so that measures adopted today will not compromise our country's future and sacrifice the fate of the young generations.

(?We believe) that the fall in production does not in any way allow us to increase salaries. Illegitimate efforts [as heard] are unworthy of a people who want to build their country and to rapidly overcome misery--and this is our ambition which has often been expressed and admitted by all. Production has fallen in the cities; it should be better in the rural areas but unfortunately a lack of good roads constitutes a great handicap. This vicious circle must be broken. The rural areas must be supplied with road networks. It is necessary for the cities to increase their production.

In accordance with the policy we adopted last year, we are going to control the execution of the transitory program. With the imminent preparation of the national development plan, this control must become more and more strict. This concerns everyone. Each of us, wherever he may be, is participating through his work in the realization of the transitory program.

All forces that love peace and freedom are attentively following the development of the struggle going on throughout the world. That of the Congolese people has just had the support of Africa and the progressive forces. The festivities of 31 July, which afforded us the opportunity to inaugurate the Marien Ngouabi mausoleum, were attended by many representatives of friendly countries and brotherly parties. We must redouble our efforts in order to deserve the hope the world has in us.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SPANISH PUBLICATIONS BANNED FROM COUNTRY

AB221445 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Ministry of Interior, Ministerial Order No 4/1981 of 21 August prohibiting the entry of Spanish papers newspapers into the national territory.

Article 1--The entry of newspapers, newssheets, and all forms of publications coming from Spain, excepting pedagogic, didactic, cultural, scientific and sports publications, into the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is strictly forbidden.

Article 2--Any citizen found with publications described above will be sentenced to 6 months in jail and fined between 100,000 and 500,000 ekweles. In the case of a foreign resident, he will be declared persona non grata and will be asked to leave the country within 72 hours. [passage indistinct] A period of 3 days beginning from the date of publication of this order is granted for the destruction of publications acquired before this order was issued.

Article 3--The staff of the Security Department and other public servants of the Supreme Military Council government and the public in general will ensure strict observance of this provision.

Issued in Malabo on 21 August 1981.

Restrictions Eased

AB250845 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Ministry of Interior Ministerial Order No 5/1981 of 24 August clarifying Article 1 of the order issued on the 21st of this month banning entry of Spanish newspapers into the national territory.

Considering that not all the Spanish newspapers publish tendentious and subversive articles against the government of the Supreme Military Council and by virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby order:

In addition to the exceptions given in Article 1 of Ministerial Order No 4/1981 of the 21st of this month, other Spanish newspapers and publications may also enter freely except the following: INTERVIEW, DIARIO 16 and CAMBIO 16.

Issued in Malabo on 24 August 1981

[Signed] For a better Guinea: the commissioner of State Ministry of Interior.

GABON

LIST OF MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC

AB241042 Paris AFP in French 1632 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Libreville, 23 Aug (AFP)--The list of the new Gabonese Government after the cabinet reshuffle carried out by President Omar Bongo on Saturday night follows:

--Prime minister, head of government: Leon Mebiame

--First vice premier, minister of transport and merchant marine: Georges Rawiri

--Second vice premier, minister of mines and petroleum: Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba

Ministers of state

--Minister of state, minister of justice, keeper of the seals: Edouard Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit

--Minister of state, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: Martin Bongo

--Minister of state in charge of the preservation of domain, registration, urbanism and housing: Henri Minko

--Minister of state, secretary general of the presidency of the Republic: Rene Radembino-Coniquet

--Minister of state in charge of public service, labor and employment: Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende

--Minister of state in charge of culture, arts and popular education: Francois Owono-Nguema.

Ministers

--Minister of national defense and veterans affairs: Julien Mpouho-Epigat

--Personal minister counselor to the president of the Republic in charge of civil and commercial aviation: Jean-Francois Ntutume Emane

--Minister of information, posts and telecommunications: Zacharie Myboto

--Minister of national orientation, special party organizations and civic service: Leon Auge

--Minister of economy and finance: Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou

--Minister of public works and construction, (commander in chief of the national police force): Gen Jean Boniface Assele

--Minister of plan, development and participation: Pascal Nze

--Minister of commerce, industrial development and the promotion of small and medium scale enterprises: Etienne Moussirou

--Minister of agriculture, waters and forests and rural development: Michel Anachouey

--Minister secretary general of the government: Louis Gaston Mayila

--Minister of territorial administration and local collectivities: Dominique Boungouere

--Minister of national education: Richard Nguema

--Minister of higher education, scientific research, environmental protection: Dr Jean-Perre Okias (new)

--Minister of public health and population: Mr Alexandre Samba (new)

--Minister delegate to the prime minister: Mr Isaac Nguema

--Minister of social affairs and feminine promotion: Antoinette Oliveira

--Minister of tourism and territorial administration: Dr Herve Moutsinga

--Minister of professional training and promoting of craftsmanship: Joese-Joseph Amiar-Nganga

--Minister of public security: Gen Barthelemy Mbia

--Minister of reform of state and mixed economy enterprises: Hervo Akendengue

--Minister of energy and hydraulic resources: Divungi-di Ndingue (new)

--Minister of social security and well-being: Sylvestre Oyouomi (new)

Secretaries of state:

--Secretary of state for youth and sports: Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang

--Secretary of state for public relations, charge de mission: Albert Yangari (new)

--Secretary of state to the prime minister: Joachim Magouin-di Mahotes (new)

--Secretary of state to the vice prime minister, minister of transport and merchant marine: Athanase Nzamba

--Secretary of state to the second vice prime minister, minister of mines and oil: Dr Paulin Obame Nguema

--Secretary of state to the minister of state, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: Honorine Dossou-Naki

--Secretary of state to the minister of state in charge of estates: Mr Gaston Felicien Olouna (new)

--Secretary of state to the minister of state, keeper of the seals: Pauline Nyingone (new)

--Secretary of state to the minister of state in charge of civil service: Victor Afene (new)

--Secretary of state to the minister of economy and finance: Mamadou Diop

--Secretary of state to the minister of agriculture: Dr Augustin Boussamba

--Secretary of state to the minister of territorial administration: Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou (new)

--Secretary of state to the minister of higher education: Emile Mbot (new)

--Secretary of state to the minister of public health and population: Dr Norbert Ndong (new)

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS MESSAGES DENOUNCE 'MILITARY ATTACKS'

LD261052 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 26 Aug (ANGOP)--Early this morning the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Edurado dos Santos, denounced fresh "military attacks and violations of our land and airspace by the Pretoria racist troops," and drew attention to the massing on the Namibian border of over 45,000 South African troops, mercenaries and puppets "whose goal is to occupy part of Angola's sovereign territory."

In similar messages addressed to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Nonaligned Movement, and Daniel arap Moi, chairman of the OAU, the Angolan president describes the present South African invasion as "a grave provocation that seriously jeopardizes both peace in the region and international security." He confirms the military situation reported in the communique issued 2 days ago by the Angolan Ministry of Defense and concludes that "the situation is grave and might cause a war with unforeseeable consequences."

Pointing out that Angola "may find itself forced to resort to the step envisaged in Article 51 of the charter, in the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity," the Angolan president asks the recipients of his messages to exercise the porogatives enjoyed by their international organizations and "initiate moves with the relevant international bodies and member countries in order to end the repeated acts of aggression and the present large-scale invasion of Angolan territory." [passage indistinct]

SOUTH AFRICA

LLOYD: SWAPO 'TERRORISTS' KILLED IN 24 HOURS

LD252338 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The official commanding the territorial force in South-West Africa/Namibia, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, has revealed 29 SWAPO terrorists have been shot dead by security forces since Thursday. He said 14 of them had been killed in the past 24 hours. In a statement issued in Windhoek, General Lloyd said that both the South African prime minister and the minister of defense have stated repeatedly that South Africa wants to live in peaceful good neigborliness with bordering countries. These countries have also been warned that good neighborliness was irreconcilable with support for, and the harboring of, terrorists. General Lloyd said that terrorism against the civilian population of South-West Africa/Namibia would not be tolerated. It was inevitable that the terrorists would be followed and the bases from where they set out would be destroyed. General Lloyd said two members of the territory force had been killed. Their names will be released as soon as their families had been informed.

DEFENSE FORCE DENIES ANGOLAN CHARGE; EXPLAINS AIMS

LD251206 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday, a South African Defense Force spokesman denied an Angolan charge that South African aircraft had struck across the border with Angola last week or that its troops were preparing to invade the country. He re-emphasized that South African forces had frequently crossed the border in hot pursuit operations against SWAPO terrorists who attack South-West Africa from bases in Angola. The spokesman said South Africa had stated repeatedly that it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbors. It did not seek war with Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements.

Officer on Policy

CA260858 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Now to end the news, the latest about Angola: The liaison officer of the defense force, Col Bosman, has informed the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that from time to time security forces do conduct hot pursuit operations across the Angolan border. This is done in order to protect the local inhabitants of South-West Africa against attacks by SWAPO terrorists. Col Bosman said this morning that in carrying out such operations the security forces try to adhere to a policy of avoiding contact with Angolan troops. He said the Angolan propaganda campaign can definitely be interpreted as a calculated blow before the United Nations General Assembly session on South-West Africa. The propaganda campaign against South Africa had gained in intensity in recent times and was apparently at its most intense at present. Col Bosman pointed out that in the past 4 days Angola had alleged that in the past 8 months the security forces had conducted more than 8,000 incursions into Angola.